

Historical Society

The Messenger.  
HENRY WOODRUFF,  
Editor and Proprietor.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING

YRS.—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM  
IN ADVANCE.

Republican Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT.  
ULYSSES S. GRANT.  
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
HENRY WILSON,  
OF MASSACHUSETTS.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.  
AN LADIES.

W. R. MARSHALL, of Ramsey;  
CHARLES KETTERLON, of Freeborn.

FIRST DISTRICT: CHARLES A. COE, of Houston.

SECOND DISTRICT: M. S. CHANDLER, of Goodhue.

THIRD DISTRICT: THEODORE BAKER, of Ramsey.

Republican State Ticket.

FOR ADAMS: O. P. BUDROCK, of Chisago.

FOR CLERK OF SUPERIOR COURT: SHERWOOD HOOGLAND, of Ramsey.

CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

For Representative in Congress from the Third District, GEN. J. T. AVERILL.

STATE FAIR.

We have received a pamphlet containing the premium list and rules and regulations of the fourteenth annual fair of the Minnesota State Agricultural Society. The fair will be held at the grounds in St. Paul September 17, 18, 19 and 20. The most ample provision appears to have been made for an extensive display of stock, produce, agricultural implements, and every thing beautiful, useful and curious that the State can produce. About \$4,000 will be paid in the sum of money premiums.

The preparations appear to be thorough and systematic, and it will be the fault of the people, not of the society, if the fair this year does not prove to be a great success.

A New Yorker, just returned from a southern tour, says the secret of southern enthusiasm for Greeley is the confident belief of the people that they will get paid for the emancipated slaves if he is elected. Hence they say, is in favor of justice being done, and justice they understand to be the price of their lost chattels.

SENATOR SHERMAN takes a cheerful view of the situation. He says:

We can enter upon the canvass with Grant and Wilson, honored representatives of the Republican party, as our rallying points, and with an air of confidence that the history of our party's early struggles, its military triumphs, and more honored than all else, the permanent reconstruction and reform measures that have been adopted during the course of the war, will render the record of sneaking ad- ministrations will answer all the party's criticisms of disappointed men.

SENATOR JUAREZ, President of Mexico, died at the capital on the 1st, of apoplexy. The official duties devolve upon the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court until the election is held.

MISS. M. H. DUNNELL, of Minnesota, is to be the orator when his native town of Buxton, York Co., Maine, celebrates the centennial anniversary of its incorporation August 14.

The Indian went at Brainerd, caused by the hanging of two half-breeds, and the brother of Miss Mead, Arthur, has so biode.

Mr. Ward, one of the best artists who has ever contributed sketches and caricatures to *Harper's Weekly*, has been sketching Minnesota scenery for a new work to be published by the Appletons, entitled "Picturesque America." Mr. Ward is now in Duluth, which he will view with an artist's eye. "Call up a cheerful expression," Duluth.

The number of the Northwestern Medical & Surgical Journal for July comes to us much changed in mechanical appearance, and beautifully printed on tinted paper; also with a change of proprietors and editors, Dr. H. C. Hand, of St. Paul and Dr. H. H. Kimball, of Minneapolis, having purchased it from Dr. Alex. Stone. This is a first class medical journal and deserves the support of the profession.

It is always pleasant to get an inside view of a tale or poem, to know to whom belong the real characters, which we know in the guise of fiction. A correspondent of the Washington *Chronicle* tells us something about the people who figure in the "way-side inn," and to whose tales we have listened. Mr. Luigi Monti, our consul at Palermo, a Sicilian by birth, is the "young Sicilian," and tells the story of King Robert of Sicily. The "landlord" was Layman Howe, of Sudbury, Mass. Henry W. Wiles was the "youth of quiet ways." Oie Ball, the "musician," Prof. Trendwell of Cambridge, the "theologian," and T. W. Parsons, the "poet."

# STILLWATER MESSENGER.

VOL. XVII.

STILLWATER, MINN., FRIDAY, AUG. 2, 1872.

AN ITEM IN OUR FAVOR.

RESULTS are what the people want. Our opponents may charge corruption on the Administration from now until the election, but they will fail to make a single convert to their cause. The substantial results of the present Administration are the stubborn arguments which confront the falsehoods of our enemies. The people know the government has been honestly and economically managed. They know that a corrupt management of public affairs could not result in the reduction of the public debt in three years of \$331,945,881.07, and a consequent reduction of interest of \$22,002,510. Corruption adds to the burdens of a people never lessens them. As long as we can see the public debt being reduced, the public expenses cut down, the rate of taxation lessened and every branch of the government showing the results of prudent and honest management, we can rest assured that no committee has found lodgment at headquarters. It is well for the cause of justice and truth that the citizens of the nation are intelligent enough to do their own thinking otherwise the charges continually repeated by demagogues might work great injury. As it is, these charges amount to nothing. They afford a little satisfaction to one-horse politicians, who stick in trade is slander and abuse, and aside from this are perfectly harmless. Let the grand financial triumph of the Administration be remembered—the public debt reduced \$331,945,881.07 since March 4, 1869, and the interest cut down \$22,002,510. If this is official corruption may we be blessed with another four years.

AN HONEST DEMOCRAT, WHO CARES MORE FOR PRINCIPLE THAN PLUNDER.

We publish without comment the following letter from Judge Hanlin of St. Cloud, a prominent and honored Democratic leader, and formerly Democratic candidate for Governor:

St. Cloud, Minn., July 24, 1872.  
Mr. R. W. SPENCER, Secretary of State, St. Paul, Minn.  
Dear Sir—I received last evening your favor of the 23d instant, saying you have informed that I intend to vote for Gen. U. S. Grant, the Republican candidate for President, and extending to me an invitation to call upon you.

EDWARD O. HAMILIN.

and discordant organization whose only claim to support is loud mouthed protestations of honesty, and whose only adusive power must be a hope of public plunder, and I am frank to admit that if it is a fact that the Presidential slate is in placing that the Presidential slate is a man who has always been an decided enemy of that party even in its most respectable aspects. I have understood its principles and loved it and honored it in vain.

I am aware that older and more experienced men than myself regard the nomination of Greeley by the Democratic party as expedient and wise, but we must each, if we would preserve our self-respect, regulate our own actions in political affairs by the dictates of our own judgment and a clear head. Happily there is not enough of them to rescue Slave Democracy from the jaws of destruction, for lack of clear heads as well as bodies, it has endured for the last nine years.

Tribune, September 19, 1870.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23.

Never has Washington been more lively now than in the improvement and ornamentation of its streets. Thousands of men are employed, and it would seem that the entire city is being regrated, paved and sewer'd.

Our new government has just entered upon its second year, and before it closes Washington, the Capital of the great United States, will have entirely emerged from its old-time lethargy, and will appear to the visitor the grand city he expects to behold. The calculation is to make Washington the most lovely, the most noble and grand place to look upon, as well as to live in, in the world.

GEN. HOWARD'S RETURN.

From Arizona is frugally with every hope of a peaceful settlement with the Indians of the far West. It is anticipated that through his mild and naturally philanthropic nature, a treaty may be consummated with them that will be lasting, and the abuses and causes of the outbreaks of past years effectively remedied and removed. The President has great confidence in him, and will probably consider favorably any suggestion from him looking to their permanent future peace and happiness.

THE POLITICAL RUMOR.

has again commenced to boil with all the fury attending presidential campaigns.

The present Administration has lost a smaller per cent. of the public fund, through the dishonesty of officials appointed since March 4, 1869, than any previous administration.

It is to collect a larger per cent. of the public revenue at a smaller per cent. of cost, than any administration since the days of Jackson.

It has brought to punishment a larger per cent. of dishonest officials than any previous administration.

It is the first administration that has shown a desire to still further improve the civil service and has given practical proof of its intention to introduce reform wherever needed by adopting a system, which, in time, will bring into the service the very best men of the nation.

What more is needed? The administration is honest, capable and economical. The most searching investigation has failed to fix a single act of corruption upon the President or his chief officials. From the heads of departments to the humblest clerk the rule is official integrity, while dishonesty is the rare exception. If any one is simple minded enough to believe that the Democratic party can make the government perfect they must be ignorant of the past record of that organization. If reforms are needed, some person in the administration, or in his badge, or in our shortcomings must bring them about. As well might we try to gather figs from the poisonous upas tree as to obtain an honest administration of affairs from the Democratic party. The people know this as well as they knew it in 1860, 1864, and 1868. They bear the same charges of dishonesty, Republicans, and nominating as its candidate a man whose most consistent political principle has been hostility to Democratic measures and enmity toward the Democratic nation.

Feeling this, I regard the action of the Democratic Convention at Baltimore as the deliberate sacrifice of every principle which made the party honorable and useful for the hope of a share in present spoils.

It appears to me that this convention outraged the first principles of Democracy in refusing to allow free speech, and disorganized and discredited the Democratic party in the eyes of the people to order for its use of discredited Republicans, and nominating as its candidate a man whose most consistent political principle has been hostility to Democratic measures and enmity toward the Democratic nation.

What HORACE GREELEY KNOWS ABOUT HIS FRIEND IGNATIUS DONNELLY, OF MINNESOTA.

Ignatius Donnelly was a young man, so far as his human influence goes, as his political influence took him up (up to 1864) and elected him to Congress, re-electing him in 1866. Not being a man of power, or to endeavor to secure the two terms which would satisfy him, but he insisted on another, divided the party and threw way the seat. Now, a true man, we should think, is a complete man, and he is a complete side part of my Republican constituency who desire me to step aside, will it be to his honor, to his district and to the state? My Maryland, "My Maryland," so long pining out of the darkness in which she has been groping, will give her electoral vote to Grant and Wilson.

The so-called Liberal Republicans are not now as jubilant as they were before the Baltimore Convention. They see that Mr. Greeley has not been able to sell and deliver the Republican party as easily as they had calculated upon; and that, after all, it may prove more to their advantage to have him as their candidate than the opposite course and throw the seat away. We think this proves him a true man, a true Marylander, and a true Democrat, who, having heretofore regarded for the Republican party, except as it administers to his own agrarianity.

As a life long Democrat I acknowledge the power of the National Democratic Convention to bind the party by the nomination of a standard bearer true to its faith, and to adopt a platform consistent with its fundamental principles, but for one, I do not recognize the right of my Democratic convention to do this.

What HORACE GREELEY KNOWS ABOUT HIS FRIEND IGNATIUS DONNELLY, OF MINNESOTA.

Ignatius Donnelly was a young man, so far as his human influence goes, as his political influence took him up (up to 1864) and elected him to Congress, re-electing him in 1866. Not being a man of power, or to endeavor to secure the two terms which would satisfy him, but he insisted on another, divided the party and threw way the seat. Now, a true man, we should think, is a complete man, and he is a complete side part of my Republican constituency who desire me to step aside, will it be to his honor, to his district and to the state? My Maryland, "My Maryland," so long pining out of the darkness in which she has been groping, will give her electoral vote to Grant and Wilson.

The so-called Liberal Republicans are not now as jubilant as they were before the Baltimore Convention. They see that Mr. Greeley has not been able to sell and deliver the Republican party as easily as they had calculated upon; and that, after all, it may prove more to their advantage to have him as their candidate than the opposite course and throw the seat away. We think this proves him a true man, a true Marylander, and a true Democrat, who, having heretofore regarded for the Republican party, except as it administers to his own agrarianity.

As a life long Democrat I acknowledge the power of the National Democratic Convention to bind the party by the nomination of a standard bearer true to its faith, and to adopt a platform consistent with its fundamental principles, but for one, I do not recognize the right of my Democratic convention to do this.

What HORACE GREELEY KNOWS ABOUT HIS FRIEND IGNATIUS DONNELLY, OF MINNESOTA.

Ignatius Donnelly was a young man, so far as his human influence goes, as his political influence took him up (up to 1864) and elected him to Congress, re-electing him in 1866. Not being a man of power, or to endeavor to secure the two terms which would satisfy him, but he insisted on another, divided the party and threw way the seat. Now, a true man, we should think, is a complete man, and he is a complete side part of my Republican constituency who desire me to step aside, will it be to his honor, to his district and to the state? My Maryland, "My Maryland," so long pining out of the darkness in which she has been groping, will give her electoral vote to Grant and Wilson.

The so-called Liberal Republicans are not now as jubilant as they were before the Baltimore Convention. They see that Mr. Greeley has not been able to sell and deliver the Republican party as easily as they had calculated upon; and that, after all, it may prove more to their advantage to have him as their candidate than the opposite course and throw the seat away. We think this proves him a true man, a true Marylander, and a true Democrat, who, having heretofore regarded for the Republican party, except as it administers to his own agrarianity.

As a life long Democrat I acknowledge the power of the National Democratic Convention to bind the party by the nomination of a standard bearer true to its faith, and to adopt a platform consistent with its fundamental principles, but for one, I do not recognize the right of my Democratic convention to do this.

What HORACE GREELEY KNOWS ABOUT HIS FRIEND IGNATIUS DONNELLY, OF MINNESOTA.

Ignatius Donnelly was a young man, so far as his human influence goes, as his political influence took him up (up to 1864) and elected him to Congress, re-electing him in 1866. Not being a man of power, or to endeavor to secure the two terms which would satisfy him, but he insisted on another, divided the party and threw way the seat. Now, a true man, we should think, is a complete man, and he is a complete side part of my Republican constituency who desire me to step aside, will it be to his honor, to his district and to the state? My Maryland, "My Maryland," so long pining out of the darkness in which she has been groping, will give her electoral vote to Grant and Wilson.

The so-called Liberal Republicans are not now as jubilant as they were before the Baltimore Convention. They see that Mr. Greeley has not been able to sell and deliver the Republican party as easily as they had calculated upon; and that, after all, it may prove more to their advantage to have him as their candidate than the opposite course and throw the seat away. We think this proves him a true man, a true Marylander, and a true Democrat, who, having heretofore regarded for the Republican party, except as it administers to his own agrarianity.

As a life long Democrat I acknowledge the power of the National Democratic Convention to bind the party by the nomination of a standard bearer true to its faith, and to adopt a platform consistent with its fundamental principles, but for one, I do not recognize the right of my Democratic convention to do this.

What HORACE GREELEY KNOWS ABOUT HIS FRIEND IGNATIUS DONNELLY, OF MINNESOTA.

Ignatius Donnelly was a young man, so far as his human influence goes, as his political influence took him up (up to 1864) and elected him to Congress, re-electing him in 1866. Not being a man of power, or to endeavor to secure the two terms which would satisfy him, but he insisted on another, divided the party and threw way the seat. Now, a true man, we should think, is a complete man, and he is a complete side part of my Republican constituency who desire me to step aside, will it be to his honor, to his district and to the state? My Maryland, "My Maryland," so long pining out of the darkness in which she has been groping, will give her electoral vote to Grant and Wilson.

The so-called Liberal Republicans are not now as jubilant as they were before the Baltimore Convention. They see that Mr. Greeley has not been able to sell and deliver the Republican party as easily as they had calculated upon; and that, after all, it may prove more to their advantage to have him as their candidate than the opposite course and throw the seat away. We think this proves him a true man, a true Marylander, and a true Democrat, who, having heretofore regarded for the Republican party, except as it administers to his own agrarianity.

As a life long Democrat I acknowledge the power of the National Democratic Convention to bind the party by the nomination of a standard bearer true to its faith, and to adopt a platform consistent with its fundamental principles, but for one, I do not recognize the right of my Democratic convention to do this.

What HORACE GREELEY KNOWS ABOUT HIS FRIEND IGNATIUS DONNELLY, OF MINNESOTA.

Ignatius Donnelly was a young man, so far as his human influence goes, as his political influence took him up (up to 1864) and elected him to Congress, re-electing him in 1866. Not being a man of power, or to endeavor to secure the two terms which would satisfy him, but he insisted on another, divided the party and threw way the seat. Now, a true man, we should think, is a complete man, and he is a complete side part of my Republican constituency who desire me to step aside, will it be to his honor, to his district and to the state? My Maryland, "My Maryland," so long pining out of the darkness in which she has been groping, will give her electoral vote to Grant and Wilson.

The so-called Liberal Republicans are not now as jubilant as they were before the Baltimore Convention. They see that Mr. Greeley has not been able to sell and deliver the Republican party as easily as they had calculated upon; and that, after all, it may prove more to their advantage to have him as their candidate than the opposite course and throw the seat away. We think this proves him a true man, a true Marylander, and a true Democrat, who, having heretofore regarded for the Republican party, except as it administers to his own agrarianity.

As a life long Democrat I acknowledge the power of the National Democratic Convention to bind the party by the nomination of a standard bearer true to its faith, and to adopt a platform consistent with its fundamental principles, but for one, I do not recognize the right of my Democratic convention to do this.

What HORACE GREELEY KNOWS ABOUT HIS FRIEND IGNATIUS DONNELLY, OF MINNESOTA.

Ignatius Donnelly was a young man, so far as his human influence goes, as his political influence took him up (up to 1864) and elected him to Congress, re-electing him in 1866. Not being a man of power, or to endeavor to secure the two terms which would satisfy him, but he insisted on another, divided the party and threw way the seat. Now, a true man, we should think, is a complete man, and he is a complete side part of my Republican constituency who desire me to step aside, will it be to his honor, to his district and to the state? My Maryland, "My Maryland," so long pining out of the darkness in which she has been groping, will give her electoral vote to Grant and Wilson.

The so-called Liberal Republicans are not now as jubilant as they were before the Baltimore Convention. They see that Mr. Greeley has not been able to sell and deliver the Republican party as easily as they had calculated upon; and that, after all, it may prove more to their advantage to have him as their candidate than the opposite course and throw the seat away. We think this proves him a true man, a true Marylander, and a true Democrat, who, having heretofore regarded for the Republican party, except as it administers to his own agrarianity.

As a life long Democrat I acknowledge the power of the National Democratic Convention to bind the party by the nomination of a standard bearer true to its faith, and to adopt a platform consistent with its fundamental principles, but for one, I do not recognize the right of my Democratic convention to do this.

What HORACE GREELEY KNOWS ABOUT HIS FRIEND IGNATIUS DONNELLY,





## The Messenger.

FRIDAY, AUG. 2, 1872.

### LOCAL NEWS.

THE CITY.

Mr. Fred. W. Getchell has just returned from his visit to friends in Michigan, looking better than ever.

Dr. P. H. Millard has removed his office to the rooms over Conrad's store, occupying all the rooms on the second floor.

Dr. H. H. Benjamin, formerly of this city, is now in the dentistry business in Batavia, and is doing well.

Das. Fry, of the Iron Clad, is preparing, as he deserves, with a first rate stock of caulifl, cigars, &c., and capital lemonade.

True perambulating picture gallery, which has been in Schubert's Ad-dition for several weeks, was removed by a team of horses to Court House hill on Tuesday.

Tus funeral of Mrs. Wm. Olson took place yesterday afternoon. A very large procession of the friends of the deceased and his family followed the remains to the cemetery.

W. Armstrong, the banker, recently a resident of this city, where he has been proprietor, or part proprietor of several banker shops, died in St. Paul on Friday last, at the age of fifty years.

Mr. Rutherford's milk wagon came to grief Wednesday evening on Court House hill. Horse ran away, wagon was overturned, milk was spilled, also the boy who was driving it, and a bush of carrots.

Mr. Joseph H. Spencer, the popular insurance agent, and J. H. Spencer, Esq., our old townsmen and popular lumber operator, are entirely different men, although their names and initials are the same.

Rev. E. B. Wright is absent this week on a missionary expedition to the Red River country, in company with Rev. Dr. Nixon of the American Board. He expects to return in time to preach as usual next Sunday.

Mr. J. H. Spencer and Hon. H. R. Murdoch have formed a partnership in the insurance business, as announced elsewhere. For first class companies and really good indifferences, for life as well as fire insurance, they cannot be beaten.

The dollar lottery store has moved off to the corner of Main and Second, has the exact price of his place, and has been doing a good thing in furnishing such a supply of berries, fruits, and confectionery, not to speak of his excellent lemonade.

The annual picnic of the Sunday School congregation of the First Presbyterian Church, was held at White Bear Lake on Thursday, the large party going by train in the morning and returning in the evening. They had a delightful time, of course.

Atmos is a sickly month, and we are informed by the doctors that there is a good deal of sickness in the city already. People should remember that temperance in eating and drinking at this season of the year, is the most effectual preventive of disease.

Rev. T. Ladd, pastor of the Congregational church in Milwaukee, was in Stillwater last Monday. He is spending his summer vacation in Minnesota, and expressed himself highly pleased with the facilities afforded by our State for fishing, boating, breathing, rearing the system, and enjoying one's self generally.

At five o'clock yesterday afternoon two men named Mori and Long were driving rapidly past the school house corner, on a curve of the road, and came in with a horse and carriage belonging to Judd, Off, when the carriage upset and the horse fell, striking its head against the steps to the entrance to the yard, killing it instantly. The carriage was badly smashed.

The storm that arose so suddenly, and prevailed so furiously Monday afternoon, and was renewed in the night, did considerable mischief. The courthouse wall, the foundations of which were left unbroken, were undermined in two or three places, and the wall was considerably injured in consequence. We recommend that the city fathers go in a body and behold the spectacle.

Mr. Stüssi's house was demolished.

The pilot house was blown off the little steamer A. vira, lying in the lake.

The streets were badly ploughed in some localities. In the country, grain was lodged and fences blown over. The storm was one of the most violent that has occurred here for many years.

NOT VALUE RECEIVED.—The dapper gentleman who prevailed upon our citizens to let him number their houses and places of business, is performing his contract in a very unsatisfactory manner. The numbers which he has affixed are neither ornamental nor useful. They are not ornamental, because they are of the most impossible "one in" form, instead of being simple "one in" forms, carelessly tacked together. In some cases the figures are wrong side up. They are not useful, because the figures are indistinct and often incorrect. For instance the entrance to the Messinger office and to Torius' store are both labelled 10. And it is evident that the calculations for the numbering were not made on correct principles, but with a view to getting the numbers everywhere below 100 and above a third figure. We are pleased to learn that in some cases the price he demanded for the little favor was refused.

Our well known and esteemed citizen, Mr. Prince, lately superintendent of the elevator, has opened a country store under the Sawyer House, in company with Mr. French, an experienced and responsible gentleman from Boston. Messrs. Prince & French propose to keep on hand, for sale at reasonable prices, an extensive assortment of first class goods. Their stock will include dry goods and groceries, boots and shoes, crockery, hardware, &c. They have a large, pleasant room, and facility for doing a satisfactory business.

### AN EXCITING CHASE.

Mr. J. H. Hanford, of the firm of Durant & Hanford of this city, who has been down the river for some time, attending to lumber operations, paid a flying visit to his family and friends here on Saturday last, remaining several days. He was accompanied by his brother, J. W. Hanford, Esq., of Danville, Illino.

As they were coming up the river on the steamer Halley an incident occurred which caused the greatest excitement among the passengers and crew of the steamer, and relieved the tedium of the passage in the most effectual and delightful manner. As they were passing the locality known as Crooked Slough, near the lower end, a noble buck with antlers branching into triple prongs was seen swimming across the river.

"One! Give chase! Head him off!" shouted some of the occupants of the boat who saw a chance for sport. The captain took kindly to the idea and in an instant, almost the steamer was hurrying toward a point considerably ahead in the river, the object being to head him off. The animal was now thoroughly alarmed and swam with amazing rapidity; but was, however, fished out again before his enthusiasm could get thoroughly damped. The steamer kept worrying the deer by heading him off, and it finally became evident that he was "secondarily fatigued." The canoes were launched and after several ineffectual attempts, a noose was thrown over his horns and the buck was a captive.

The successful accomplishment of this feat was hailed with shouts and various demonstrations of enthusiasm. One in his eagerness to effect the capture, fell overboard, but was fished out again before his enthusiasm could get thoroughly damped. The steamer kept worrying the deer by heading him off, and it finally became evident that he was "secondarily fatigued." The canoes were launched and after several ineffectual attempts, a noose was thrown over his horns and the buck was a captive.

The cause of the excitement on board the boat was now traced.

Ropes were converted into lassos, the canoes were got ready for swimming, and the steamer was now in the lead.

At the meeting of the levee property holders which was held Tuesday afternoon, in reference to a certain rail-road scheme, which fell through, and need not, therefore, be dilated upon, the property holders valued their respective properties at pretty high figures, neglectful of the circumstances that the Assessor was in the crowd, the crowd in lead, and ears wide open, pos-

sible to him. The Assessor kept worrying the deer by heading him off, but was, however, fished out again before his enthusiasm could get thoroughly damped. The steamer kept worrying the deer by heading him off, and it finally became evident that he was "secondarily fatigued." The canoes were launched and after several ineffectual attempts, a noose was thrown over his horns and the buck was a captive.

The cause of the excitement on board the boat was now traced.

Ropes were converted into lassos, the canoes were launched and the steamer was now in the lead.

At the meeting of the levee property holders which was held Tuesday afternoon, in reference to a certain rail-road scheme, which fell through, and need not, therefore, be dilated upon, the property holders valued their respective properties at pretty high figures, neglectful of the circumstances that the Assessor was in the crowd, the crowd in lead, and ears wide open, pos-

sible to him. The Assessor kept worrying the deer by heading him off, but was, however, fished out again before his enthusiasm could get thoroughly damped. The steamer kept worrying the deer by heading him off, and it finally became evident that he was "secondarily fatigued." The canoes were launched and after several ineffectual attempts, a noose was thrown over his horns and the buck was a captive.

The cause of the excitement on board the boat was now traced.

Ropes were converted into lassos, the canoes were launched and the steamer was now in the lead.

At the meeting of the levee property holders which was held Tuesday afternoon, in reference to a certain rail-road scheme, which fell through, and need not, therefore, be dilated upon, the property holders valued their respective properties at pretty high figures, neglectful of the circumstances that the Assessor was in the crowd, the crowd in lead, and ears wide open, pos-

sible to him. The Assessor kept worrying the deer by heading him off, but was, however, fished out again before his enthusiasm could get thoroughly damped. The steamer kept worrying the deer by heading him off, and it finally became evident that he was "secondarily fatigued." The canoes were launched and after several ineffectual attempts, a noose was thrown over his horns and the buck was a captive.

The cause of the excitement on board the boat was now traced.

Ropes were converted into lassos, the canoes were launched and the steamer was now in the lead.

At the meeting of the levee property holders which was held Tuesday afternoon, in reference to a certain rail-road scheme, which fell through, and need not, therefore, be dilated upon, the property holders valued their respective properties at pretty high figures, neglectful of the circumstances that the Assessor was in the crowd, the crowd in lead, and ears wide open, pos-

sible to him. The Assessor kept worrying the deer by heading him off, but was, however, fished out again before his enthusiasm could get thoroughly damped. The steamer kept worrying the deer by heading him off, and it finally became evident that he was "secondarily fatigued." The canoes were launched and after several ineffectual attempts, a noose was thrown over his horns and the buck was a captive.

The cause of the excitement on board the boat was now traced.

Ropes were converted into lassos, the canoes were launched and the steamer was now in the lead.

At the meeting of the levee property holders which was held Tuesday afternoon, in reference to a certain rail-road scheme, which fell through, and need not, therefore, be dilated upon, the property holders valued their respective properties at pretty high figures, neglectful of the circumstances that the Assessor was in the crowd, the crowd in lead, and ears wide open, pos-

sible to him. The Assessor kept worrying the deer by heading him off, but was, however, fished out again before his enthusiasm could get thoroughly damped. The steamer kept worrying the deer by heading him off, and it finally became evident that he was "secondarily fatigued." The canoes were launched and after several ineffectual attempts, a noose was thrown over his horns and the buck was a captive.

The cause of the excitement on board the boat was now traced.

Ropes were converted into lassos, the canoes were launched and the steamer was now in the lead.

At the meeting of the levee property holders which was held Tuesday afternoon, in reference to a certain rail-road scheme, which fell through, and need not, therefore, be dilated upon, the property holders valued their respective properties at pretty high figures, neglectful of the circumstances that the Assessor was in the crowd, the crowd in lead, and ears wide open, pos-

sible to him. The Assessor kept worrying the deer by heading him off, but was, however, fished out again before his enthusiasm could get thoroughly damped. The steamer kept worrying the deer by heading him off, and it finally became evident that he was "secondarily fatigued." The canoes were launched and after several ineffectual attempts, a noose was thrown over his horns and the buck was a captive.

The cause of the excitement on board the boat was now traced.

Ropes were converted into lassos, the canoes were launched and the steamer was now in the lead.

At the meeting of the levee property holders which was held Tuesday afternoon, in reference to a certain rail-road scheme, which fell through, and need not, therefore, be dilated upon, the property holders valued their respective properties at pretty high figures, neglectful of the circumstances that the Assessor was in the crowd, the crowd in lead, and ears wide open, pos-

### ALMOST A FIRE.

It is a favored city in the matter of fire. If a thing is valuable according to the amount of work it is called upon to perform, our steam engine may be looked upon as an article of doubtful utility. That it was not called into requisition to an extent, however, was owing to an extensive fire, which took place in the city on Saturday last, remaining several days. It was accompanied by his brother, J. W. Hanford, Esq., of Danville, Illino.

As they were coming up the river on the steamer Halley an incident occurred which caused the greatest excitement among the passengers and crew of the steamer, and relieved the tedium of the passage in the most effectual and delightful manner. As they were passing the locality known as Crooked Slough, near the lower end, a noble buck with antlers branching into triple prongs was seen swimming across the river.

"One! Give chase! Head him off!" shouted some of the occupants of the boat who saw a chance for sport. The captain took kindly to the idea and in an instant, almost the steamer was hurrying toward a point considerably ahead in the river, the object being to head him off. The animal was now thoroughly alarmed and swam with amazing rapidity; but was, however, fished out again before his enthusiasm could get thoroughly damped. The steamer kept worrying the deer by heading him off, and it finally became evident that he was "secondarily fatigued." The canoes were launched and after several ineffectual attempts, a noose was thrown over his horns and the buck was a captive.

The cause of the excitement on board the boat was now traced.

Ropes were converted into lassos, the canoes were launched and the steamer was now in the lead.

At the meeting of the levee property holders which was held Tuesday afternoon, in reference to a certain rail-road scheme, which fell through, and need not, therefore, be dilated upon, the property holders valued their respective properties at pretty high figures, neglectful of the circumstances that the Assessor was in the crowd, the crowd in lead, and ears wide open, pos-

sible to him. The Assessor kept worrying the deer by heading him off, but was, however, fished out again before his enthusiasm could get thoroughly damped. The steamer kept worrying the deer by heading him off, and it finally became evident that he was "secondarily fatigued." The canoes were launched and after several ineffectual attempts, a noose was thrown over his horns and the buck was a captive.

The cause of the excitement on board the boat was now traced.

Ropes were converted into lassos, the canoes were launched and the steamer was now in the lead.

At the meeting of the levee property holders which was held Tuesday afternoon, in reference to a certain rail-road scheme, which fell through, and need not, therefore, be dilated upon, the property holders valued their respective properties at pretty high figures, neglectful of the circumstances that the Assessor was in the crowd, the crowd in lead, and ears wide open, pos-

sible to him. The Assessor kept worrying the deer by heading him off, but was, however, fished out again before his enthusiasm could get thoroughly damped. The steamer kept worrying the deer by heading him off, and it finally became evident that he was "secondarily fatigued." The canoes were launched and after several ineffectual attempts, a noose was thrown over his horns and the buck was a captive.

The cause of the excitement on board the boat was now traced.

Ropes were converted into lassos, the canoes were launched and the steamer was now in the lead.

At the meeting of the levee property holders which was held Tuesday afternoon, in reference to a certain rail-road scheme, which fell through, and need not, therefore, be dilated upon, the property holders valued their respective properties at pretty high figures, neglectful of the circumstances that the Assessor was in the crowd, the crowd in lead, and ears wide open, pos-

sible to him. The Assessor kept worrying the deer by heading him off, but was, however, fished out again before his enthusiasm could get thoroughly damped. The steamer kept worrying the deer by heading him off, and it finally became evident that he was "secondarily fatigued." The canoes were launched and after several ineffectual attempts, a noose was thrown over his horns and the buck was a captive.

The cause of the excitement on board the boat was now traced.

Ropes were converted into lassos, the canoes were launched and the steamer was now in the lead.

At the meeting of the levee property holders which was held Tuesday afternoon, in reference to a certain rail-road scheme, which fell through, and need not, therefore, be dilated upon, the property holders valued their respective properties at pretty high figures, neglectful of the circumstances that the Assessor was in the crowd, the crowd in lead, and ears wide open, pos-

sible to him. The Assessor kept worrying the deer by heading him off, but was, however, fished out again before his enthusiasm could get thoroughly damped. The steamer kept worrying the deer by heading him off, and it finally became evident that he was "secondarily fatigued." The canoes were launched and after several ineffectual attempts, a noose was thrown over his horns and the buck was a captive.

The cause of the excitement on board the boat was now traced.

Ropes were converted into lassos, the canoes were launched and the steamer was now in the lead.

At the meeting of the levee property holders which was held Tuesday afternoon, in reference to a certain rail-road scheme, which fell through, and need not, therefore, be dilated upon, the property holders valued their respective properties at pretty high figures, neglectful of the circumstances that the Assessor was in the crowd, the crowd in lead, and ears wide open, pos-

sible to him. The Assessor kept worrying the deer by heading him off, but was, however, fished out again before his enthusiasm could get thoroughly damped. The steamer kept worrying the deer by heading him off, and it finally became evident that he was "secondarily fatigued." The canoes were launched and after several ineffectual attempts, a noose was thrown over his horns and the buck was a captive.

The cause of the excitement on board the boat was now traced.

Ropes were converted into lassos, the canoes were launched and the steamer was now in the lead.

At the meeting of the levee property holders which was held Tuesday afternoon, in reference to a certain rail-road scheme, which fell through, and need not, therefore, be dilated upon, the property holders valued their respective properties at pretty high figures, neglectful of the circumstances that the Assessor was in the crowd, the crowd in lead, and ears wide open, pos-

sible to him. The Assessor kept worrying the deer by heading him off, but was, however, fished out again before his enthusiasm could get thoroughly damped. The steamer kept worrying the deer by heading him off, and it finally became evident that he was "secondarily fatigued." The canoes were launched and after several ineffectual attempts, a noose was thrown over his horns and the buck was a captive.

The cause of the excitement on board the boat was now traced.

Ropes were converted into lassos, the canoes were launched and the steamer was now in the lead.

At the meeting of the levee property holders which was held Tuesday afternoon, in reference to a certain rail-road scheme, which fell through, and need not, therefore, be dilated upon, the property holders valued their respective properties at pretty high figures, neglectful of the circumstances that the Assessor was in the crowd, the crowd in lead, and ears wide open, pos-

### LIFE INSURANCE.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York has been in successful operation for more than 30 years. It is the oldest wholly mutual life insurance company in the United States. Thirty years of unparalleled success have placed the company in advance of all others, and put the seal of approval upon its mode of doing business.

The company has a foremost position in the insurance business, and is the most creditable company in the world, and offering superior advantages in all the features combined with unequalled financial security. The record is this:

It has in force 73,911 policies; total amount of premiums received, \$11,453,000; total amount of claims paid, \$10,59



*This Day*  
The Messenger.  
HENRY WOODRUFF,  
Editor and Proprietor.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING  
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUUM  
IN ADVANCE.

REPUBLICAN NO. 1106.

FOR PRESIDENT,  
ULYSSES S. GRANT,  
OUR FRIENDS,  
FOR THE PRESIDENT,  
ULYSSES S. GRANT,  
OUR FRIENDS.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

FOR CONGRESS:  
O. P. WHITCOMBE,  
OUR FRIENDS,  
FOR CONGRESS:  
SHERWOOD HOUGHTON,  
OUR FRIENDS.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS:  
O. P. WHITCOMBE,  
OUR FRIENDS,  
FOR CONGRESS:  
SHERWOOD HOUGHTON,  
OUR FRIENDS.

CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

FOR Representative in Congress from  
the Third District,  
GEN. J. T. AVERILL.

North Carolina has not gone  
democratic, as it was generally ex-  
pected it would. The reported  
democratic majority of 12,000 has  
dwindled to less than nothing. Yesterday's report makes the Re-  
publican majority 2,000. The  
Pioneer says it is but 1,000. The  
deluded Greeley followers need  
no word of ours, to urge them to  
repentance and to join the ranks of  
Grant, Wilson and Victory.

THE MOVEMENT A PERSONAL  
ONE.

The movement to defeat Presi-  
dent Grant is purely personal in its  
character. It is not the platform  
that determines the value of either  
party but the character of the men  
who stand upon it or those who  
support it. If Greeley and his  
leading supporters had left our  
party with the others, with whom  
they might have agreed, to every  
one of its blots, the platform as  
Greeley left it would have been  
well received. The platform  
which would have been well  
received by all the people of the  
country, was not well received by  
the people of the South. The  
endorsement of the South by our  
party might have been well re-  
ceived by the others, but not by  
our organization and made the  
opposition impotent. That the  
withdrawal of our party from  
the opposition grounds has rendered  
them powerless to weaken the other  
party whose principles they indorse,  
and whose leading measures they  
accept.

In politics as in religion, men  
are influenced as far as their efforts  
go to advance the cause. Their  
devotion to the principles of the  
party for which they labor is the  
cause of their personal popularity. But  
outside of this they are simply  
individuals, without influence.  
Thousands of men can be found  
who would follow Horace Greeley  
to the death in his assaults on a  
corrupt democracy, or in his brave  
defence of the Republican party,  
not because he was Horace Greeley,  
but because he was the recog-  
nized leader of a cause which they  
believed in, and were willing if  
necessary to die for. But when  
the point of attack is to be their  
own party, and the strongholds to  
be defended nothing but Horace  
Greeley and the Democratic party,  
few men can be found foolish  
enough to follow him. Greeley  
and his liberal co-workers, Trum-  
bul and Schurz, thought they were  
neglected by the Administration.  
Supposing they were neglected, is  
that a plank broad enough to build  
party upon?

Yet that is about all this person-  
al movement is based upon. It  
makes war upon General Grant  
and the Republican party but  
causes it disagrees with the national  
policy but because Greeley,  
Trumbull, Schurz, and a few others  
did not have the share of recognition  
which they claimed their impor-  
tance demanded. For this reason  
they left the party, as the ex-  
ponents of corruption and the  
weakness of the country by taking  
the party how ever corrupt  
it was for which they labored  
so earnestly until they resolved their  
control of the lines they wanted.

The movement has no strength  
in our party, and it is a source of  
weakness to the Democratic party.  
We are not surprised that  
from all quarters comes the same  
story: "The Greeley movement  
is a failure." The Republicans are  
solid for Grant, and the Democrats  
are disheartened." The effort to  
betray our party has reached its  
high-water mark. Already the

# STILLWATER MESSENGER.

VOL. XVII.

STILLWATER, MINN., FRIDAY, AUG. 9, 1872.

Adrian.  
We sometimes tire of political  
wrangling, and of urging the  
boundless material resources of the  
great Northwest. In such moods  
we are tempted to give the reign  
to our imagination and to let it  
carry us and our readers whither  
we see it has ever had existence.

GRANT AND HIS ACCUSERS.

From the New York Tribune, June 1, 1872.  
May be one of those days, the  
journalists who make it their  
particular business to traduce the  
President will become disengaged  
at repeated failures, and turn to  
some more honest pursuit. Gen-  
eral Grant, from the beginning of his  
career, has been persistently as-  
sailed in the most shameful manner  
and after every assault his charac-  
ter has shone forth, not only un-  
damaged, but brighter than before.  
For his first military success he  
was rewarded with clemencies which threatened for a time to  
destroy him. He held his peace and  
the false testimony broke laws of it,  
left, bearing his reputation higher  
than ever. At every critical period  
of the war he was attacked again-  
before Vicksburg, in the Wilderness,  
at Petersburg, and perhaps  
he shall never know how near we  
came to losing his services at a mo-  
ment when he could have saved  
the Union. Under these trials he was  
still silent, and the people, patient  
for their temporary injustice, but  
desolate because incensed.  
The tale of westward emigration  
had already set in, how-  
ever, and pioneers and colonists  
were already penetrating the strong  
places in the wilderness, and making  
their habitations there.

It seemed desirable that education  
and religion should keep pace  
with the material progress of the  
country, and a few devoted men  
had put their means together and  
endeavored to establish a  
college in a territory that was fast  
filling up, but which was far away  
from New England.

Others bore similar testimony,  
and some wept as they recalled  
memories of the good man Adrian.  
At last the first speaker, the  
governor and honest politician, pro-  
posed that those present should  
raise a fund sufficient to raise a  
suitable monument over the  
remains of the man whom they all  
loved so much. The money was  
sufficiently subscribed, and to-day a  
statue of Scotch granite  
marks the resting place of Adrian.  
But it seems to me that when that  
shapely monument lies broken and  
prostrate, Adrian's influence for  
good will still be felt in the world.  
For what is a man? Is? Where  
are the limits of its responsibility  
or of its influence in good or  
evil?

It was decided that this west-  
ern college should have an endow-  
ment of \$10,000 for its president.  
The founders of the Institution  
placed upon the young man A-  
drian, and asked him to be in-  
vited to name the college in  
the presence of the trustees.  
Adrian, however, had no  
name to give, and when he was  
asked to name the college in  
the presence of the trustees, he  
said, "I have no name." Grant  
concluded not taking the less  
convenient name of his doctor for another.

It was agreed that this west-  
ern college should have an endow-  
ment of \$10,000 for its president.  
The founders of the Institution  
placed upon the young man A-  
drian, and asked him to be in-  
vited to name the college in  
the presence of the trustees.  
Adrian, however, had no  
name to give, and when he was  
asked to name the college in  
the presence of the trustees, he  
said, "I have no name."

"Your boy," said day, "He  
was so brilliant, so energetic  
in the school, so skillful in  
the science of a high civilization.  
Under a master some of  
the best men have been  
taught to think that they have  
achieved." And then, in a burst  
of enthusiasm, he said, "I  
will name the college in  
your honor, and when you  
are pleased to do so, I will  
name the college in your honor."

Adrian, however, had no  
name to give, and when he was  
asked to name the college in  
the presence of the trustees, he  
said, "I have no name."

Adrian, however, had no  
name to give, and when he was  
asked to name the college in  
the presence of the trustees, he  
said, "I have no name."

Adrian, however, had no  
name to give, and when he was  
asked to name the college in  
the presence of the trustees, he  
said, "I have no name."

Adrian, however, had no  
name to give, and when he was  
asked to name the college in  
the presence of the trustees, he  
said, "I have no name."

Adrian, however, had no  
name to give, and when he was  
asked to name the college in  
the presence of the trustees, he  
said, "I have no name."

Adrian, however, had no  
name to give, and when he was  
asked to name the college in  
the presence of the trustees, he  
said, "I have no name."

Adrian, however, had no  
name to give, and when he was  
asked to name the college in  
the presence of the trustees, he  
said, "I have no name."

Adrian, however, had no  
name to give, and when he was  
asked to name the college in  
the presence of the trustees, he  
said, "I have no name."

Adrian, however, had no  
name to give, and when he was  
asked to name the college in  
the presence of the trustees, he  
said, "I have no name."

Adrian, however, had no  
name to give, and when he was  
asked to name the college in  
the presence of the trustees, he  
said, "I have no name."

Adrian, however, had no  
name to give, and when he was  
asked to name the college in  
the presence of the trustees, he  
said, "I have no name."

Adrian, however, had no  
name to give, and when he was  
asked to name the college in  
the presence of the trustees, he  
said, "I have no name."

Adrian, however, had no  
name to give, and when he was  
asked to name the college in  
the presence of the trustees, he  
said, "I have no name."

Adrian, however, had no  
name to give, and when he was  
asked to name the college in  
the presence of the trustees, he  
said, "I have no name."

Adrian, however, had no  
name to give, and when he was  
asked to name the college in  
the presence of the trustees, he  
said, "I have no name."

Adrian, however, had no  
name to give, and when he was  
asked to name the college in  
the presence of the trustees, he  
said, "I have no name."

Adrian, however, had no  
name to give, and when he was  
asked to name the college in  
the presence of the trustees, he  
said, "I have no name."

Adrian, however, had no  
name to give, and when he was  
asked to name the college in  
the presence of the trustees, he  
said, "I have no name."

Adrian, however, had no  
name to give, and when he was  
asked to name the college in  
the presence of the trustees, he  
said, "I have no name."

Adrian, however, had no  
name to give, and when he was  
asked to name the college in  
the presence of the trustees, he  
said, "I have no name."

Adrian, however, had no  
name to give, and when he was  
asked to name the college in  
the presence of the trustees, he  
said, "I have no name."

Adrian, however, had no  
name to give, and when he was  
asked to name the college in  
the presence of the trustees, he  
said, "I have no name."

Adrian, however, had no  
name to give, and when he was  
asked to name the college in  
the presence of the trustees, he  
said, "I have no name."

Adrian, however, had no  
name to give, and when he was  
asked to name the college in  
the presence of the trustees, he  
said, "I have no name."

Adrian, however, had no  
name to give, and when he was  
asked to name the college in  
the presence of the trustees, he  
said, "I have no name."

Adrian, however, had no  
name to give, and when he was  
asked to name the college in  
the presence of the trustees, he  
said, "I have no name."

Adrian, however, had no  
name to give, and when he was  
asked to name the college in  
the presence of the trustees, he  
said, "I have no name."

Adrian, however, had no  
name to give, and when he was  
asked to name the college in  
the presence of the trustees, he  
said, "I have no name."

Adrian, however, had no  
name to give, and when he was  
asked to name the college in  
the presence of the trustees, he  
said, "I have no name."

Adrian, however, had no  
name to give, and when he was  
asked to name the college in  
the presence of the trustees, he  
said, "I have no name."

Adrian, however, had no  
name to give, and when he was  
asked to name the college in  
the presence of the trustees, he  
said, "I have no name."

Adrian, however, had no  
name to give, and when he was  
asked to name the college in  
the presence of the trustees, he  
said, "I have no name."

Adrian, however, had no  
name to give, and when he was  
asked to name the college in  
the presence of the trustees, he  
said, "I have no name."

Adrian, however, had no  
name to give, and when he was  
asked to name the college in  
the presence of the trustees, he  
said, "I have no name."

Adrian, however, had no  
name to give, and when he was  
asked to name the college in  
the presence of the trustees, he  
said, "I have no name."

Adrian, however, had no  
name to give, and when he was  
asked to name the college in  
the presence of the trustees, he  
said, "I have no name."

Adrian, however, had no  
name to give, and when he was  
asked to name the college in  
the presence of the trustees, he  
said, "I have no name."

Adrian, however, had no  
name to give, and when he was  
asked to name the college in  
the presence of the trustees, he  
said, "I have no name."

Adrian, however, had no  
name to give, and when he was  
asked to name the college in  
the presence of the trustees, he  
said, "I have no name."

Adrian, however, had no  
name to give, and when he was  
asked to name the college in  
the presence of the trustees, he  
said, "I have no name."

Adrian, however, had no  
name to give, and when he was  
asked to name the college in  
the presence of the trustees, he  
said, "I have no name."

Adrian, however, had no  
name to give, and when he was  
asked to name the college in  
the presence of the trustees, he  
said, "I have no name."

Adrian, however, had no  
name to give, and when he was  
asked to name the college in  
the presence of the trustees, he  
said, "I have no name."

Adrian, however, had no  
name to give, and when he was  
asked to name the college in  
the presence of the trustees, he  
said, "I have no name."

Adrian, however, had no  
name to give, and when he was  
asked to name the college in  
the presence of the trustees, he  
said, "I have no name."

Adrian, however, had no  
name to give, and when he was  
asked to name the college in  
the presence of the trustees, he  
said, "I have no name."

Adrian, however, had no  
name to give, and when he was  
asked to name the college in  
the presence of the trustees, he  
said, "I have no name."

Adrian, however, had no  
name to give, and when he was  
asked to name the college in  
the presence of the trustees, he  
said, "I have no name."

Adrian, however, had no  
name to give, and when he was  
asked to name the college in  
the presence of the trustees, he  
said, "I have no name."

Adrian, however, had no  
name to give, and when he was  
asked to name the college in  
the presence of the trustees, he  
said, "I have no name."

Adrian, however, had no  
name to give, and when he was  
asked to name the college in  
the presence of the trustees, he  
said, "I have no name."

Adrian, however, had no  
name to give, and when he was  
asked to name the college in  
the presence of the trustees, he  
said, "I have no name."

Adrian, however, had no  
name to give, and when he was  
asked to name the college in  
the presence of the trustees, he  
said, "I have no name."

Adrian, however, had no  
name to give, and when he was  
asked to name the college in  
the presence of the trustees, he  
said, "I have no name."

Adrian, however, had no  
name to give, and when he was  
asked to name the college in  
the presence of the trustees, he  
said, "I have no name."

Adrian, however, had no  
name to give, and when he was  
asked to name the college in  
the presence of the trustees, he  
said, "I have no name."

Adrian, however, had no  
name to give, and when he was  
asked to name the college in  
the presence of the trustees, he  
said, "I have no name."

Adrian, however, had no  
name to give, and when he was  
asked to name the college in  
the presence of the trustees, he  
said, "I have no name."

Adrian, however, had no  
name to give, and when he was  
asked to name the college in  
the presence of the trustees, he  
said, "I have no name."

Adrian, however, had no  
name to give, and when he was  
asked to name the college in  
the presence of the trustees, he  
said, "I have no name."





# The Messenger.

FRIDAY, AUG. 9, 1872.

## LOCAL NEWS.

### MEMORANDA.

The railroad company is to put the wagon road along "State Aley" in better condition soon.

Those wishing to purchase good building lots should read the advertisements of Mr. H. B. Prince.

The Weekly Pioneer, a good newspaper, bearing the politics, dings out unusual attractions on our first page.

Mr. C. S. Curtis and wife have gone east, and their room is being enlarged for a choice stock of millinery &c.

Star Court met on Tuesday and adjourned on Wednesday, without transacting any important business.

Carr, E. V. Hobson, of the steamship Phil Sheridan, paid a short visit to his old home in Stillwater, leaving on Wednesday.

Gros, Sam Harrison advertises in another column something important to lumbermen, in the way of burnt timber in Wisconsin.

A BEAUTIFUL evening has taken the place of the old wooden porch in front of Thorpe's store. Hathaway did the iron frame, and he knows how.

Ton was a union pie man of the Sunday School of the Second Presbyterian and Methodist churches of this city, at White Bear yesterday. The large party went by the cars, and had a delightful time.

Mr. Clint Cox, so long with A. C. Lov, left for St. Paul last week, and his many friends, though sorry to see him go, will be glad to know that they can find him at Messrs. Moore & Hazard's, 102 3d street.

The card of Murdoch & Spence, the new insurance firm, appears on our first page. It will be seen that the soundest and most reliable life and fire insurance companies are represented by them. They will do "tie to tie."

Thomas was a well known proprietor of the Pacific Marble and Granite works, St. Paul, was in the city a day or two this week, with an eye to business. He has received some hand-some grates and mantles, in addition to his usual stock.

A strong furious rain storm Thursday night, doing considerable damage by washing out streets and private property. Mr. Day, the hardware dealer, was blown off the blocks supporting it; streets, sidewalks and gutters washed out, several houses foundations undermined and rats torn up.

Rev. Dr. Cyrus Dickson of New York City, a well known man of the Mission of the Presbyterian church, dedicated his new and elegant address in the First church on Monday evening. Unfortunately notice of his coming was not generally given and only a very small audience was present.

James E. Batts, the old and reliable real estate agent, announces on our first page some fine residences and business lots, as well as residences, in different parts of the city for sale. Among them are the Episcopal church lots on Second Street—a good business location.

Masons, Prince & French have done a good thing. They have made the store in the Sawyer House block, unusually neat and attractive, and are receiving a choice stock of dry goods, groceries and miscellaneous merchandise, which they advertise in another column, and sell at low figures. Give them a trial.

O. H. Comfort, Esq., attorney at law, recently from Wisconsin, publishes his card in another column. He comes highly recommended by the governor of Wisconsin, the prominent attorneys and officials of that State, his gentleness and manner, as well as ability, recommend him to the best wishes of his brethren of the profession and also to the people generally. May he meet with abundant success.

The death of Dr. J. M. Ahl is an irreparable loss. He died on Friday morning last, having taken sick the previous Sunday. Dr. Ahl was an old and well known citizen. He was born at Strasburg on the Rhine, October 7, 1807, came to Galena, Illinois, in 1839, and to Stillwater in 1850. He leaves a widow and family, who have the sympathy and respect of the community. His funeral took place on Sunday from the Universalist church.

Don't forget the great auction on Monday, at Westing, Hospe & Co's store.

T. J. O'Connor & Co., Auctioneers.

Success to the Boys. Messrs. McPheters Bros., of our city, are associated themselves with the well known firm of Moore, Hazzard & Co., of Minneapolis, Mr. J. J. McPheters devoting his time to the interest of the firm. They are well repaid with their demands of trade, and are rapidly extending their business.

Moore, Hazzard & Co. appears upon our first page. These gentlemen are well known throughout the community. They keep a large and complete assortment of Doors, Sash, and Blinds, Frames, Mouldings, &c., and make Glazed Sash a specialty. Their facilities for manufacturing are ample, and their store is well supplied with all the demands of trade, and is rapidly extending its business.

Atmos.—A large lot of boots and shoes, dry goods, hats and caps, hardware, glassware, table and pocket cutlery, &c., will be sold at auction with reserve, at Westing, Hospe & Co., on Monday, 12th inst., at 2 p.m.

T. J. O'Connor & Co., Auctioneers.

BAMBOO and Japanese fishing rods—the best in the market—for sale for 75 cents, at Morris'.

## The State Prison.

### WHO ARE IN IT.

### HOW IT IS CONDUCTED.

### THE OBJECT AND EFFECT OF PRISON DISCIPLINE.

### THE RESULTS OF PRISON LABOR IN A MANUFACTURING STATE.

### THE CRIMES OF CRIMINALS.

### THE CONVICTION OF CRIMINALS.

# The Messenger.

FRIDAY, AUG. 9, 1872.

## LOCAL NEWS.

### MISCELLANEA.

Tim railroad company is to put the wagon road along "Side A leg" in better condition soon.

Those wishing to purchase good building lots should read the advertisement of Mr. B. Prince.

The Weekly Pioneer, a good newspaper, having the politics, flings out unusual attractions on our first page.

Mr. C. S. Curtis and wife have gone east, and their room is being enlarged for a choice stock of military rice.

District Court met on Tuesday and adjourned on Wednesday, without transacting any important business.

Over, E. V. Holmes, of the steamship Phil Sheridan, paid a short visit to his old home in Stillwater, leaving on Wednesday.

Gen. Harrison advertises in another column something important to lumbermen, in the way of burnt timber in Wisconsin.

A grammar, new and taken the place of the old wooden porch in front of Thorpe's store, Hathaway did the iron frame, and he knows how.

Tan was a union pic nic of the Simsbury Schools of the Second Presbyterian and Methodist churches of this city, at White Bear yesterday. The large party went by the cars, and had a delightful time.

Mr. Clint Cox, so long with A. C. Lul, left for St. Paul last week, and his many friends, though sorry to see him go, are glad to know that they can find him at Messrs. Moore & Hazard's, 102 3d street.

The card of Murdoch & Spence, the new insurance firm, appears on our first page. It will be seen that the soundest and most reliable life and fire insurance companies are represented by them. They will do "tut to" this issue.

Thomas was a well known proprietor of the Pacific Marble and Granite works, St. Paul, was in the city a day or two this week, with an eye to business. He has received some hand-some crates and mantles, in addition to his usual stock.

A furious rain storm Thursday night, doing considerable damage by washing out streets and private property. Mr. Day's house in Nelson's Field, was blown off the blocks supporting it; streets, sidewalks and gutters washed out, several house foundations undermined and torn up.

Rev. Dr. Cyrus Dickson of New York City, Secretary of Home Missions of the Presbyterian church, delivered a most interesting discourse address in the First Church on Monday evening. Unfortunately notice of his coming was not generally given and only a very small audience was present.

John E. Hays, the old and reliable real estate agent, announces on our first page some fine residences and large lots, as well as residences, in different parts of the city for sale. Among them are the Episcopal church lots on Second Street—a good business location.

Moses, Prince & French have done a good thing. They have made the stars in the Sawyer House block, unusually neat and attractive, and are receiving a choice stock of dry goods, groceries and miscellaneous merchandise, which they advertise in another column, and sell at low figures. Give them a trial.

O. H. Confort, Esq., attorney at law, recently from Wisconsin, publishes his card in another column. He comes highly recommended by the governor of Wisconsin, and prominent attorneys and officials of that State, and his gentlemanly appearance, as well as ability, recommend him to the best wishes of his brethren of the profession and also to the people generally. May he meet with abundant success.

The death of Dr. J. H. Ahl, a pronounced Methodist, who died on Friday morning, will bring back the previous Sunday. Dr. Ahl was an old and well known citizen. He was born at Strasburg on the Rhine, October 7, 1807, came to Galena, Illinois in 1839, and to Stillwater in 1850. He leaves a widow and family, who have the sympathy and respect of the community. His funeral took place on Sunday from the Universalist church.

Don't forget the great auction on Monday, at Westing, Hospe & Co's store, T. J. O'Connor & Co., Auctioneers.

Success to the Boys.—Messrs. McPheters Bros., of this city, have associated themselves with a new firm of Moore, Hazzard & Co. of Minneapolis, Mr. J. J. McPheters deriving his interest in the interest of the firm, the Journal of Commerce speaks of them thus:

DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS.—The card of Moore, Hazzard & Co. appears upon our first page. These gentlemen are well known throughout the community. They keep a large and complete assortment of Doors, Sash, and Blinds, Frames, Moldings, &c., and make Glazed Sash, which their facilities for manufacturing, sample, and that is well up to all the demands of trade in this section. Mr. Hazzard is well acquainted with his business, and has charge of the work. He will be found at the office of the company, 57 Washington Avenue. The firm already commands a large trade, and is rapidly extending its business.

Accessories.—A large lot of boots and shoes, dry goods, hats and caps, hardware, glassware, table and pocket cutlery, &c., will be sold at auction on Monday, 12th inst., at Westing, Hospe & Co., on Monday, 12th inst., at 2 p.m.

T. J. O'Connor & Co., Auctioneers.

Bamboo and Japanese fishing rods—the best in the market—for sale for 75 cents, at Morris'.

## The State Prison.

### WHO ARE IN IT.

### HOW IT IS CONDUCTED.

### THE GRIEVES AND EFFECT OF PRISON DISCIPLINE.

### THE RESULTS OF PRISON LABOR IN A MANUFACTURING SENSE.

### THE WINTER CONCERNING HOW, WHEN, & WHERE.

An attempt was made some time since to organize a church in the prison. The advisability of such an attempt has been questioned by many men of sound judgment. Mr. Jackson disengaged the movement, and it was abandoned. The fact that some of the convicts who appeared most interested in a church organization, were in reality among the worst cases in the prison, was in the writer's opinion, a strong argument against the project. Right and wrong, however, are not always to be decided in the essential goodness of humanity should be tempered by sound judgement and a correct appreciation of particular circumstances.

### CASES OF CRIME.

Souther or later after the admission of a convicted man to the prison, the warden questions him as to the circumstances of his crime, his motives for committing it, &c. The chances are that he will answer by revealing his innocence. He will, however, prove that he is the victim of foul influence.

The possibilities are, however, that his criminality may be traced directly or indirectly to his superior.

"Nineteen-tenths of the crimes which send men to prison are the direct or indirect consequences of liquor," says Mr. Jackson.

THE OBJECT OF PRISON AND THE EFFECT OF CONFINEMENT IN THE CASE OF CRIMINALS.

There is a difference of opinion in regard to prison discipline. Some hold that a criminal should be confined to prison discipline. Some hold that a criminal should be released on probation, and others that he should be sent to prison as a punishment; and others still, that a criminal is an enemy to society, and should be sent to prison, and be an example to all.

The true theory probably embraces all three of the above opinions. Reformation, punishment, the well-being of society, each and all demand the confinement of a criminal.

Men who exhibit an uniformly good deportment, while under prison restraint, quickly adapt themselves to the rules of life when they are released.

Men, there, there is a small class, however, who hold a command of speech and behavior, and are

interested in the welfare of the prison.

The true theory probably embraces all three of the above opinions. Reformation, punishment, the well-being of society, each and all demand the confinement of a criminal.

Men who exhibit an uniformly good deportment, while under prison restraint, quickly adapt themselves to the rules of life when they are released.

Men, there, there is a small class, however, who hold a command of speech and behavior, and are

interested in the welfare of the prison.

The true theory probably embraces all three of the above opinions. Reformation, punishment, the well-being of society, each and all demand the confinement of a criminal.

Men who exhibit an uniformly good deportment, while under prison restraint, quickly adapt themselves to the rules of life when they are released.

Men, there, there is a small class, however, who hold a command of speech and behavior, and are

interested in the welfare of the prison.

The true theory probably embraces all three of the above opinions. Reformation, punishment, the well-being of society, each and all demand the confinement of a criminal.

Men who exhibit an uniformly good deportment, while under prison restraint, quickly adapt themselves to the rules of life when they are released.

Men, there, there is a small class, however, who hold a command of speech and behavior, and are

interested in the welfare of the prison.

The true theory probably embraces all three of the above opinions. Reformation, punishment, the well-being of society, each and all demand the confinement of a criminal.

Men who exhibit an uniformly good deportment, while under prison restraint, quickly adapt themselves to the rules of life when they are released.

Men, there, there is a small class, however, who hold a command of speech and behavior, and are

interested in the welfare of the prison.

The true theory probably embraces all three of the above opinions. Reformation, punishment, the well-being of society, each and all demand the confinement of a criminal.

Men who exhibit an uniformly good deportment, while under prison restraint, quickly adapt themselves to the rules of life when they are released.

Men, there, there is a small class, however, who hold a command of speech and behavior, and are

interested in the welfare of the prison.

The true theory probably embraces all three of the above opinions. Reformation, punishment, the well-being of society, each and all demand the confinement of a criminal.

Men who exhibit an uniformly good deportment, while under prison restraint, quickly adapt themselves to the rules of life when they are released.

Men, there, there is a small class, however, who hold a command of speech and behavior, and are

interested in the welfare of the prison.

The true theory probably embraces all three of the above opinions. Reformation, punishment, the well-being of society, each and all demand the confinement of a criminal.

Men who exhibit an uniformly good deportment, while under prison restraint, quickly adapt themselves to the rules of life when they are released.

Men, there, there is a small class, however, who hold a command of speech and behavior, and are

interested in the welfare of the prison.

The true theory probably embraces all three of the above opinions. Reformation, punishment, the well-being of society, each and all demand the confinement of a criminal.

Men who exhibit an uniformly good deportment, while under prison restraint, quickly adapt themselves to the rules of life when they are released.

Men, there, there is a small class, however, who hold a command of speech and behavior, and are

interested in the welfare of the prison.

The true theory probably embraces all three of the above opinions. Reformation, punishment, the well-being of society, each and all demand the confinement of a criminal.

Men who exhibit an uniformly good deportment, while under prison restraint, quickly adapt themselves to the rules of life when they are released.

Men, there, there is a small class, however, who hold a command of speech and behavior, and are

interested in the welfare of the prison.

The true theory probably embraces all three of the above opinions. Reformation, punishment, the well-being of society, each and all demand the confinement of a criminal.

Men who exhibit an uniformly good deportment, while under prison restraint, quickly adapt themselves to the rules of life when they are released.

Men, there, there is a small class, however, who hold a command of speech and behavior, and are

interested in the welfare of the prison.

The true theory probably embraces all three of the above opinions. Reformation, punishment, the well-being of society, each and all demand the confinement of a criminal.

Men who exhibit an uniformly good deportment, while under prison restraint, quickly adapt themselves to the rules of life when they are released.

Men, there, there is a small class, however, who hold a command of speech and behavior, and are

interested in the welfare of the prison.

The true theory probably embraces all three of the above opinions. Reformation, punishment, the well-being of society, each and all demand the confinement of a criminal.

Men who exhibit an uniformly good deportment, while under prison restraint, quickly adapt themselves to the rules of life when they are released.

Men, there, there is a small class, however, who hold a command of speech and behavior, and are

interested in the welfare of the prison.

The true theory probably embraces all three of the above opinions. Reformation, punishment, the well-being of society, each and all demand the confinement of a criminal.

Men who exhibit an uniformly good deportment, while under prison restraint, quickly adapt themselves to the rules of life when they are released.

Men, there, there is a small class, however, who hold a command of speech and behavior, and are

interested in the welfare of the prison.

The true theory probably embraces all three of the above opinions. Reformation, punishment, the well-being of society, each and all demand the confinement of a criminal.

Men who exhibit an uniformly good deportment, while under prison restraint, quickly adapt themselves to the rules of life when they are released.

Men, there, there is a small class, however, who hold a command of speech and behavior, and are

interested in the welfare of the prison.

The true theory probably embraces all three of the above opinions. Reformation, punishment, the well-being of society, each and all demand the confinement of a criminal.

Men who exhibit an uniformly good deportment, while under prison restraint, quickly adapt themselves to the rules of life when they are released.

Men, there, there is a small class, however, who hold a command of speech and behavior, and are

interested in the welfare of the prison.

The true theory probably embraces all three of the above opinions. Reformation, punishment, the well-being of society, each and all demand the confinement of a criminal.

Men who exhibit an uniformly good deportment, while under prison restraint, quickly adapt themselves to the rules of life when they are released.

Men, there, there is a small class, however, who hold a command of speech and behavior, and are

interested in the welfare of the prison.

The true theory probably embraces all three of the above opinions. Reformation, punishment, the well-being of society, each and all demand the confinement of a criminal.

Men who exhibit an uniformly good deportment, while under prison restraint, quickly adapt themselves to the rules of life when they are released.

Men, there, there is a small class, however, who hold a command of speech and behavior, and are

interested in the welfare of the prison.

The true theory probably embraces all three of the above opinions. Reformation, punishment, the well-being of society, each and all demand the confinement of a criminal.

Men who exhibit an uniformly good deportment, while under prison restraint, quickly adapt themselves to the rules of life when they are released.

Men, there, there is a small class, however, who hold a command of speech and behavior, and are

interested in the welfare of the prison.

The true theory probably embraces all three of the above opinions. Reformation, punishment, the well-being of society, each and all demand the confinement of a criminal.

Men who exhibit an uniformly good deportment, while under prison restraint, quickly adapt themselves to the rules of life when they are released.

Men, there, there is a small class, however, who hold a command of speech and behavior, and are

interested in the welfare of the prison.

The true theory probably embraces all three of the above opinions. Reformation, punishment, the well-being of society, each and all demand the confinement of a criminal.

Men who exhibit an uniformly good deportment, while under prison restraint, quickly adapt themselves to the rules of life when they are released.

Men, there, there is a small class, however, who hold a command of speech and behavior, and are

interested in the welfare of the prison.

The true theory probably embraces all three of the above opinions. Reformation, punishment, the well-being of society, each and all demand the confinement of a criminal.

Men who exhibit an uniformly good deportment, while under prison restraint, quickly

HS 89  
The Messenger,  
HENRY WOODRUFF,  
Editor and Proprietor.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING  
TEN CENTS TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM  
IN ADVANCE.

Republican Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT  
ULYSSES S. GRANT,  
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
GEORGE W. BROWN,  
OF MASSACHUSETTS.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

1<sup>ST</sup> ELECTION: W. R. HARRISON, of Congress; C. R. VANDERBILT, of Friends.

2<sup>ND</sup> ELECTION: CHARLES A. COKE, of Friends.

3<sup>RD</sup> ELECTION: M. S. CHAMBERS, of Friends.

4<sup>TH</sup> ELECTION: THOMAS BANCROFT, of Friends.

Republican State Ticket.

FOR ANDROUS:  
O. P. WHITCOMB,  
of Friends.

FOR CLERICAL SOCIETY:  
SHELDON Hough,  
of Friends.

CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

For Representative in Congress from  
the Third District.

GEN. J. T. AVERILL.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Whatever and whenever the financial policy of the present Republican Administration is attacked, the stern reply of themselves, that cannot lie, form of themselves, a simple and effective answer. No policy could have been persistently followed and led the country forward with a steady and unflinching step. It had been fairly or corrupt, a slight retrospect at the price of gold during the present administration is suggestive and instructive, and is an evidence of the wisdom and faithfulness with which the fiscal branch of the Government has been conducted by Republicans.

In March, 1865, when the Johnson Administration was over, the average price of gold during the month was \$131. The price was then \$12,755,571 was incurred on foreign account. The remaining \$90,192,826 was entirely a domestic debt. This was considered as a crushing burden to our then infant nation of three millions of people, and did for a long time cripple the energies of the country. Now a debt of that amount would be easily and expeditiously paid.

In 1812 commenced one war with England, which lasted but three years, not quite half as long as the war of the revolution had continued. Yet in those three years of war we so far improved upon revolutionariness as to mean a debt of \$12,755,571.

Jackson lived truly and economically under all circumstances, whether in office or out. He saved something from his eight years' incumbency of the Presidency, and subsequently bought his "papa" for the sum price of \$30,000 paid to his widow, and thereby made his estate a very comfortable one.

Monroe was always poor.

He had no gift for money making,

and yet was endowed with a generous spirit in spending it. He saved nothing from his Presidential salary; and when he died his funeral was at the expense of charitable friends.

John Quincy Adams was a prudent manager of his private affairs,

as he was also of public finances.

He inherited some property, and at his death his whole estate, though in public office all his life, including the Presidency, did not exceed the moderate amount of \$50,000.

Jackson lived truly and economically under all circumstances, whether in office or out. He saved something from his eight years' incumbency of the Presidency, and subsequently bought his "papa" for the sum price of \$30,000 paid to his widow, and thereby made his estate a very comfortable one.

Van Buren was very poor at the beginning of his career, but became wealthy, and died very rich.

It is said of him that during his whole Presidential term of office he did not touch a dollar of his salary, and at its close he drew it, one hundred thousand dollars, for his wife, at one draft.

Polk saved about one-half of his Presidential salary during his term; thus adding \$40,000 to his former estate of \$100,000; so at his death his estate was worth about \$150,000.

Gen. Taylor left an estate of \$150,000, though nothing accrued to him of any advantage from his Presidential office, by reason of his death so soon after inauguration.

Pierce is said to have been a close manager of his pecuniary matters; so much so as to have incurred the charge of pecunianness. Not barely but intimated dishonesty. He saved from his Presidential salary of four years, ten thousand dollars a year, making an aggregate profit of \$40,000 out of the proceeds of the office.

Fillmore is a very wealthy man, and an exceedingly cautious man in making investments. He is said to have saved a pretty large proportion of his Presidential salary.

Buchanan was a wealthy man; but his Presidential income added but little to his estate. His private home was plain, but well ordered and substantial. His property was mostly accumulated by judicious investments and an economical mode of life.

Lincoln began life as a poor man, and was never much addicted to money getting. He never called for his salary while President, only as it might be wanted from time to time to live upon. The donations of the public and the increment from his salary, united with property acquired before he became President, made his estate worth about \$75,000 at the time of his death.

They say the Governor has spent every moment in his room since, whistling the following to the tune of the "Mable Waltz":

"Some of 'em 'lockers—den' it who will—  
Stand guard on the 'dead line' at Andersonville.

"You would," said Beckman,

"know the man for whom Davis was baited,

Instead of the man by whom Davis was baited.

"But, here is a little slip where he calls you a mountebank and a corrupt, dishonest and swindling Democratic villain," said Beckman,

"You would," said Beckman,

"know the man for whom Davis was baited,

Instead of the man by whom Davis was baited.

"No right to complain.

Mr. Greeley complains of severe treatment at the hands of his friends.

He has no right to complain,

for his former friends are doing just what he did when Andrew Johnson, Doolittle, and Carl Schurz went over to the enemy. He handed them to principle and party without gloves, and treated them to their choices, adjutants.

Now that he has followed them he must not blame others for holding him up as he held the ringleader of the past. If they deserved it, he deserves it more than less. In anything his son is greater than others. He stayed after they left, to denounce them for doing just what he had done. He, according to the report, was too tempting. The devil showed him the vision of the White House, and promised to put him in it if he would fall down and worship him. So Horace fell.

A white man in a Southern city was overreaching a number of colored men engaged in loading a car. The days of slavery are gone, by, so he would have cracked the whip around their hearts. But he lashed them with his tongue and used profanity in the lash. At last he roared out, "by God, when Greeley is elected, we will give you niggers hell!" We do not stop to inquire how the man would live.

DEMOCRATIC papers have been jubilant over the report that Gen. Dix had declared for Greeley, but the old hero won't have his colors handed down in that way, and a letter just published says he is "incapable of supporting Greeley without utterly abandoning all his political principles."

# STILLWATER MESSENGER.

VOL. XVII.

STILLWATER, MINN., FRIDAY, AUG. 16, 1872.

NO. 50

## OUR WAR DEBTS.

## PRESIDENTIAL WEALTH.

## EXIT SIDE SADDLE.

## HANNAH JANE.

War is always an expensive postime for nations. Money is said to be the "sinews of war." With out it the State is powerless. Every nation that we have knowledge of is involved in debt. And in every case the debt originated in war.

Gen. Washington inherited a fortune in his own right and in the right of his wife, and spent its income as well as the salary while he occupied the Presidential chair, in giving dignity to the office. He charges that Anne of Bohemia, consort of Richard II, of England, first introduced the fashion of riding sideways among the ladies of the "first-anchored Isle" and avers that Bohemian Anne was thereon guilty of starting a ridiculous fashion, and for that same calls her a "meddlesome gipsy."

The present war debt of the United States is regarded as enormous, and is indeed it is. But it is now only just about one-half of the debt of Great Britain, which is also a war debt. England has no idea of paying the principal of her debt. Her only aim is to pay the annual interest. She has never been successful in even providing a permanent sinking fund for the reduction of her debt.

America, on the other hand, has always paid her war debt, and is paying the present debt at the rate of one hundred millions per annum. At this rate our whole debt will be cancelled in less than twenty years.

The accumulation of debt in our different wars shows wonderful contrasts, exemplifying in a striking manner, the "fast" ways of the moderns as compared with the staid and sturdy operations of our forefathers. The whole debt of our War of Independence, which lasted seven years, and made us a nation, was ascertained in 1790, amounted to \$72,555,393. Of this sum only \$12,556,571 was incurred on foreign account.

The remaining \$60,000,000 was entirely a domestic debt. This was considered as a crushing burden to our then infant nation of three millions of people, and did for a long time cripple the energies of the country. Now a debt of that amount would be easily and expeditiously paid.

In 1812 commenced one war with England, which lasted but three years, not quite half as long as the war of the revolution had continued. Yet in those three years of war we so far improved upon revolutionariness as to mean a debt of \$12,755,571.

Jackson lived truly and economically under all circumstances, whether in office or out. He saved something from his eight years' incumbency of the Presidency, and subsequently bought his "papa" for the sum price of \$30,000 paid to his widow, and thereby made his estate a very comfortable one.

Monroe was always poor. He had no gift for money making, and yet was endowed with a generous spirit in spending it. He saved nothing from his Presidential salary; and when he died his funeral was at the expense of charitable friends.

John Quincy Adams was a prudent manager of his private affairs, as he was also of public finances. He inherited some property, and at his death his whole estate, though in public office all his life, including the Presidency, did not exceed the moderate amount of \$50,000.

Jackson lived truly and economically under all circumstances, whether in office or out. He saved something from his eight years' incumbency of the Presidency, and subsequently bought his "papa" for the sum price of \$30,000 paid to his widow, and thereby made his estate a very comfortable one.

Van Buren was very poor at the beginning of his career, but became wealthy, and died very rich.

It is said of him that during his whole Presidential term of office he did not touch a dollar of his salary, and at its close he drew it, one hundred thousand dollars, for his wife, at one draft.

Polk saved about one-half of his Presidential salary during his term; thus adding \$40,000 to his former estate of \$100,000; so at his death his estate was worth about \$150,000.

Gen. Taylor left an estate of \$150,000, though nothing accrued to him of any advantage from his Presidential office, by reason of his death so soon after inauguration.

Pierce is said to have been a close manager of his pecuniary matters; so much so as to have incurred the charge of pecunianness. Not barely but intimated dishonesty. He saved from his Presidential salary of four years, ten thousand dollars a year, making an aggregate profit of \$40,000 out of the proceeds of the office.

Fillmore is a very wealthy man, and an exceedingly cautious man in making investments. He is said to have saved a pretty large proportion of his Presidential salary.

Buchanan was a wealthy man; but his Presidential income added but little to his estate. His private home was plain, but well ordered and substantial. His property was mostly accumulated by judicious investments and an economical mode of life.

Lincoln began life as a poor man, and was never much addicted to money getting. He never called for his salary while President, only as it might be wanted from time to time to live upon. The donations of the public and the increment from his salary, united with property acquired before he became President, made his estate worth about \$75,000 at the time of his death.

They say the Governor has spent every moment in his room since, whistling the following to the tune of the "Mable Waltz":

"Some of 'em 'lockers—den' it who will—  
Stand guard on the 'dead line' at Andersonville.

"You would," said Beckman,

"know the man for whom Davis was baited,

Instead of the man by whom Davis was baited.

"But, here is a little slip where he calls you a mountebank and a corrupt, dishonest and swindling Democratic villain," said Beckman,

"You would," said Beckman,

"know the man for whom Davis was baited,

Instead of the man by whom Davis was baited.

"No right to complain.

Mr. Greeley complains of severe treatment at the hands of his friends.

He has no right to complain,

for his former friends are doing just what he did when Andrew Johnson, Doolittle, and Carl Schurz went over to the enemy. He handed them to principle and party without gloves, and treated them to their choices, adjutants.

Now that he has followed them he must not blame others for holding him up as he held the ringleader of the past. If they deserved it, he deserves it more than less. In anything his son is greater than others. He stayed after they left, to denounce them for doing just what he had done. He, according to the report, was too tempting. The devil showed him the vision of the White House, and promised to put him in it if he would fall down and worship him. So Horace fell.

A white man in a Southern city was overreaching a number of colored men engaged in loading a car. The days of slavery are gone, by, so he would have cracked the whip around their hearts. But he lashed them with his tongue and used profanity in the lash. At last he roared out, "by God, when Greeley is elected, we will give you niggers hell!" We do not stop to inquire how the man would live.

DEMOCRATIC papers have been jubilant over the report that Gen. Dix had declared for Greeley, but the old hero won't have his colors handed down in that way, and a letter just published says he is "incapable of supporting Greeley without utterly abandoning all his political principles."

## OUR WAR DEBTS.

## PRESIDENTIAL WEALTH.

## EXIT SIDE SADDLE.

## HANNAH JANE.

It is well known that the office of President of the United States is not a money making institution. But few incumbents of that office have more than made its income equal its expenses.

Gen. Washington inherited a fortune in his own right and in the right of his wife, and spent its income as well as the salary while he occupied the Presidential chair, in giving dignity to the office. He charges that Anne of Bohemia, consort of Richard II, of England, first introduced the fashion of riding sideways among the ladies of the "first-anchored Isle" and avers that Bohemian Anne was thereon guilty of starting a ridiculous fashion, and for that same calls her a "meddlesome gipsy."

The writer abhors charges, that as with riding astride, or riding the latter "unnatural and unsafe." We guess that in all this is correct.

John Adams was comparatively poor in his own right, and in the right of his wife, and spent its income as well as the salary while he occupied the Presidential chair, in giving dignity to the office. He charges that Anne of Bohemia, consort of Richard II, of England, first introduced the fashion of riding sideways among the ladies of the "first-anchored Isle" and avers that Bohemian Anne was thereon guilty of starting a ridiculous fashion, and for that same calls her a "meddlesome gipsy."

The writer abhors charges, that as with riding astride, or riding the latter "unnatural and unsafe." We guess that in all this is correct.

John Adams was comparatively poor in his own right, and in the right of his wife, and spent its income as well as the salary while he occupied the Presidential chair, in giving dignity to the office. He charges that Anne of Bohemia, consort of Richard II, of England, first introduced the fashion of riding sideways among the ladies of the "first-anchored Isle" and avers that Bohemian Anne was thereon guilty of starting a ridiculous fashion, and for that same calls her a "meddlesome gipsy."

The writer abhors charges, that as with riding astride, or riding the latter "unnatural and unsafe." We guess that in all this is correct.

John Adams was comparatively poor in his own right, and in the right of his wife, and spent its income as well as the salary while he occupied the Presidential chair, in giving dignity to the office. He charges that Anne of Bohemia, consort of Richard II, of England, first introduced the fashion of riding sideways among the ladies of the "first-anchored Isle" and avers that Bohemian Anne was thereon guilty of starting a ridiculous fashion, and for that same calls her a "meddlesome gipsy."

The writer abhors charges, that as with riding astride, or riding the latter "unnatural and unsafe." We guess that in all this is correct.

John Adams was comparatively poor in his own right, and in the right of his wife, and spent its income as well as the salary while he occupied the Presidential chair, in giving dignity to the office. He charges that Anne of Bohemia, consort of Richard II, of England, first introduced the fashion of riding sideways among the ladies of the "first-anchored Isle" and avers that Bohemian Anne was thereon guilty of starting a ridiculous fashion, and for that same calls her a "meddlesome gipsy."

The writer abhors charges, that as with riding astride, or riding the latter "unnatural and unsafe." We guess that in all this is correct.

John Adams was comparatively poor in his own right, and in the right of his wife, and spent its income as well as the salary while he occupied the Presidential chair, in giving dignity to the office. He charges that Anne of Bohemia, consort of Richard II, of England, first introduced the fashion of riding sideways among the ladies of the "first-anchored Isle" and avers that Bohemian

The Messenger,  
HENRY WOODRUFF,  
Editor and Proprietor.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING  
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM  
IN ADVANCE.

Republican Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,  
ULYSSES S. GRANT,  
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
DANIEL S. WEBB,  
OF MASSACHUSETTS.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS,  
AT LARGE:

W. E. MARSHALL, A. B. BROWN,  
CHARLES REEDSON, of Boston.

VICE PRESIDENT:

CHARLES A. COOK, of Boston.

SENATE, REPRESENTATIVE:

W. S. CHANDLER, of Boston.

SENATE, REPRESENTATIVE:

W. S. CHANDLER, of Boston.

THEODORE D. COOPER, of Boston.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS:

O. F. WHITCOMB,  
of Boston.

FOR CLERK OF CONGRESS:

SHIRWOOD BOUGH,  
of Boston.

CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

For Representative in Congress from  
the Third District.

GEN. J. T. AVERILL.

FINANCIAL LOGIC.

WHEREVER AND WHENEVER THE REPUBLICAN POLICY OF THE PRESENT REPUBLICAN ADMINISTRATION IS ATTACKED, THE STEAM REPLY OF FIGURES, THAT CANNONICALLY FORM OF THEMSELVES A SIMPLE AND EFFECTIVE ANSWER. NO POLICY COULD HAVE BEEN PERSISTENTLY FOLLOWED AND LEAD THE COUNTRY FORWARD WITH A STEADY AND UNFLINCHING STEP. IT HAD BEEN FAIRLY OR CORRECT, A SLIGHT RETROSPECT AT THE PRICE OF GOLD DURING THE PRESENT ADMINISTRATION IS SUGGESTIVE AND INSTRUCTIVE, AND IS AN INDICATION OF THE WISDOM AND FAITHFULNESS WITH WHICH THE FIRST BORN OF THE GOVERNMENT HAD BEEN CATCHED UP UNDER REPUBLICAN.

IN BOSTON, IN 1840, WHEN THE JOHN BROWN ASSASSINATION WAS MADE, THE AVERAGE PAYMENT OF THE DEBT DURING THE MONTHS OF JULY AND AUGUST WAS THUS MADE:—

THE PAYMENT OF THE DEBT.

BY THE REPUBLICAN.

BY THE WHIGS.

BY THE DEMOCRATS.

BY THE FREE STATE WHIGS.

BY THE FREE STATE WHIGS.</









## The Messenger.

FRIDAY, AUG 16, 1872.

### LOCAL NEWS.

#### MINOR NOTES.

Mr. Elam Greeley is home again from Ashland.

The County Commissioners meet on the first Tuesday in September.

Read Cole's advertisement on the first page of coat and notes lost or stolen.

Frank Green intends to leave for Salt Lake City in a few days, to remain there a year.

M. C. Cunis is going to Boston in a few days, and says that it will be "red hot for shoemakers."

The post office is to be removed before this week is over. It will be open in its new building next Monday.

We are glad to see that Dr. Rockwell, who has been sick for several weeks, is able to be out, though not yet fully recovered.

Mrs. Horsey, who has been engaged a large portion of the time for several months, has been taken to the St. Peter insane asylum.

The stone wall to the court house yard, which was washed out, has been repaired, and the yard is being filled in out to the top of the wall.

Mr. Percy B. Smith, who has been to Cobden, Esq., and thereabouts for a year, has delighted his friends here—and there are many of them—by returning to again make Stillwater his home.

Tom Ashburn Prees says that "Elam Greeley, Esq., of Stillwater, author of the celebrated 'Greeley Winter,'" so often referred to by St. Croix river lumbermen, was among our callers Wednesday.

Chapman Maupin, a prominent business man of Virginia, and son of Prof. Maupin, President of the University of Virginia, was in the city a few days ago, in company with Gen. Sam Harriman.

The carmen and boat clubs of St. Paul and other places in the State, are alert in preparation for the races to take place at St. Paul at the time of the State Fair. We hope that the members of the Stillwater boat club are also putting themselves in readiness.

Messrs. Cormann & Lecky are removing their law office to the second floor of the Hersey & Staples block, and the Gazette office is being moved across the hall into the rooms vacated by the above firm and C. & Marsh, some time since, so as to have better rooms and more light.

Mr. Geo. Lee, who has been several months with us, and enjoying the healthful climate of Minnesota, left for Washington on Monday. There is a matrimonial arrangement between Lee and Washington on the 20th which could not well be completed without his presence. We congratulate him heartily, at the approach of this new era of manhood. Some time will be occupied in visiting eastern cities and friends in the eastern and central States. Should their steps be turned toward Minnesota, as we hope they may, they will be cordially welcomed by the warm friends made by Mr. Lee, during his stay here. At all events, we before long hope to be favored with some articles from his pen.

A very sad and fatal accident occurred near New Jersey, Dean & Brown's mill, on the St. Paul & T. F. & W. track last Friday evening a little before 5. As the passenger cars were coming down to the depot without the usual whistle, an old man, named Hugh Collias, who was walking on the track, it appears paid no heed to the warnings although it is said he looked around twice and was run over before the cars could be stopped. His left leg and arm were run over and fearfully crushed. He was taken to the Sawyer House, and everything done that was possible but died in a couple of hours. He was about 55, unmarried and had no relatives here. He was buried by the railroad company.

#### EXCURSION TO TAYLORS FALLS ON SATURDAY.

To gratify the desires of parties in this and neighboring cities, the popular and fast little steamer, Nellie Kent, is to make a special excursion trip to Taylors Falls on Saturday of this week, returning on Sunday.

Some of the people of St. Paul are to go over on the morning train of the St. Paul, Stillwater & Taylor's Falls Railroad, which arrives here at 8:15 a.m. The boat will leave on the arrival of the train, and returning will arrive in time for passengers to take the 4:45 train for St. Paul.

The whole trip through the beautiful and renowned dales of the St. Croix, and the pleasant and picturesque river scenery, will thus be made in the day. This is a rare opportunity for a very short trip, and no doubt many will improve it.

The fair is but one-half the usual price, being only \$1.50 for the round trip on the boat.

Soldiers, ATTENTION! Major Wm. McNeil, Captain of our Military Company, H. H. Flory, Regiment, has received an official notice from Adjutant General Flory, that the companies of the First Regiment, will be called out for review and parade at the State Fair in St. Paul.

As the meetings and drills of the Stillwater company have not been remarkably arduous for some time, the boys would do well to call upon him at his house where he has instruments, or at the office of Judge Butter. He is agent for the Taylor & Farley Organ, as well as for the celebrated Burdett Organ, and the George W. Organ, which is a good and durable instrument, and intended to give the same tones and quality of sound cheaper than any other instrument at the same price. Music lovers, examine for yourselves.

#### ST. CROIX BUILDING AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

#### NEW CORPORATION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF OUR RAYTOWN SUBURBS AND THE MANUFACTURE OF LUMBER.

An important move has been inaugurated by the appearance of articles of incorporation of the above company in the St. Paul Press.

The object of the company is, as we understand, to build up our larger towns, known as Baytowns, thus greatly increasing our facilities for manufacturing at home the immense lumber product of St. Croix Valley; though of course as far as the St. Paul men, and the St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad men are concerned their interest in the project probably arises to a great extent from the fact that it will furnish them a convenient and large supply of lumber, by means of a switch track, for shipment over their road to St. Paul, and also to Southwestern Minnesota and Iowa.

Readers can judge more fully from the following articles of incorporation:

First—The name of the company shall be The St. Croix Railway and Improvement Company. The general business of the company shall be the construction of a Railway and Telegraph Line, in the County of Washington, State of Minnesota, from some point of junction of the Railways of the St. Paul, Stillwater & Taylor's Falls Railroad Company, and the town of Clinton, to the water of St. Croix River, in section eleven or fourteen, township twenty-nine north of range twenty, west, and to equip and operate the same; also, to purchase, own, lease and sell or lease or let to build houses, mills, houses, and maintain and operate or to sell or lease the same.

The principal place of transacting business shall be at St. Paul, Minnesota.

Second—The commencement of said corporation shall be on the first day of August, A. D. 1872 and the period of its continuance shall be thirty years.

Third—The capital stock shall be Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, which may be increased at pleasure, and shall be paid in from time to time as called by the order of the Board of Directors.

Fourth—The largest amount of indebtedness or liabilities of said Corporation at any one time shall be Five Hundred Thousand Dollars.

Fifth—The names and places of residence of the persons forming the Corporation is as follows: Horace Thompson, son, W. E. Thompson, A. H. Wilder, John D. Martin, Russell Blakely, A. B. Stickney, Peter Berkley, all of St. Paul, Minnesota, Louis E. Torius, of Stillwater, Minnesota.

Sixth—The affairs of the Corporation shall be managed by a board of ten directors, one of whom shall be elected President by the Board. The Board of Directors shall also elect a Secretary and Treasurer, and such other officers as shall be found necessary to conduct the business.

The True Republican has the following:

The City Council wish to receive bids up to August 15th, noon, for building an engine house.

Rev. H. Hartly, the new minister of the Baptist Church of this city entered upon his pastoral duties last Sabbath. His sermons are highly spoken of. He is a son of Mr. Hartly, the iron founder of this city.

The following persons shall be the first Board of Directors: Horace Thompson, son, W. E. Thompson, A. H. Wilder, John D. Martin, Russell Blakely, A. B. Stickney, Peter Berkley, Isaac Staples, Louis E. Torius and Samuel F. Hersey.

The number of shares of Capital Stock shall be Five Thousand, of One Hundred Dollars each.

ATTORNEY, BAKER & CO., 109 Third Street, St. Paul, State Agents for Reynold's Wrought Iron Furnaces, Large stock of Chandeliers, State Masts, Stoves, Ranges, &c. Special attention paid to Plumbing and Steam Fitting.

#### LOOS AND LUMBER.

Transactions in logs for the past week, taking into consideration that it is now during harvest, the dull season with saw mill men. There is been large sales of the better grades of short logs, during the past ten days, for the supply of mills located on the Mississippi, from Keokuk to Winona. The large part of this class of logs is rapidly being taken up by mills, and are offered with a few words, "For sale." The price is \$1.75 to \$2.25, in rafted fitted for the pilot. The stock of inferior logs, long and short, continues to be in excess of demand, at figures ranging from \$2 to \$2.50 rafted.

There is a number of shares of Capital Stock shall be Five Thousand, of One Hundred Dollars each.

THE NORTHWESTERN UNION PACKET CO. announces the following cabin passenger rates from St. Paul, down the river, meals being as usual this season, a separate statement:

Latitudes: ..... \$1.00

Davenport ..... 2.00

Keokuk ..... 3.00

St. Louis ..... 4.00

This is a reduction of \$1.20 to \$1.50 to St. Louis; meals being \$0.50.

TRANSACTIONS.

The Chippewa falls, a small town which take number down to Roads.

BAKERS and JAPANESE fishing rods—the best in the market—for sale at 75 cents at Morris'.

STRASCHIUS CHOOSES A WEBER PIANO.

Johann Strauss, the "lion" of the Boston Juilliard, has left the following letter behind him, which is a big thing in St. Paul. There is no better word to describe him than a "lion." "Urgent" for which he is known, and he is offered with a few words, "For sale." The price is \$10 to \$12.50, in rafted fitted for the pilot. The stock of inferior logs, long and short, continues to be in excess of demand, at figures ranging from \$2 to \$2.50 rafted.

There is a limited quantity of first class long logs on hand, which are held at \$11.50 to \$13 per thousand feet.

The total amount of sales foot up since our last report fully two million feet.

The recent rains in the St. Croix and tributaries have been of material assistance to lumbermen in getting logs out of the boom, and in hauling them to the rafting grounds. Up to the present time the lake has risen nearly or quite three feet.

During the present week, the Jonathan Louisville took out for Durant, Hartford & Co., thirty strings for Winona and McGregor.

The Jonathan left Sunday with a load for the same parties destined for McGregor, and the Jonathan, Louisville, and McGregor.

We noticed a shipment per Jonathan of 2,000 railroad ties, by McCourt and Elliston to McGregor, being the first ties sent to market this season.

It is expected that the tow boats Minnesota, Jonathan, Louisville and L. W. Craig will leave with a large quantity of the rails of the present week.

The river is in a good stage, and rising slowly as far down as the lower rapids.

A log raft belonging to H. S. Parker & Co., of St. Louis, crossed the lower rapids on Sunday last.

Present indications are that we will have a fair stage of water the remainder of the season.

JOHAN STRAUSS.

The above is from the St. Paul Pioneer. The testimony of Strauss adds another to that of the first musicians of this country and Europe as to the superiority of the Weber Piano.

We know whereof we speak—and glad to have Dyer Brothers & Co. of St. Paul, have obtained the agency of this celebrated instrument.

MEET MR. WENGER.

The Jonathan left Sunday with a load for the same parties destined for McGregor, and the Jonathan, Louisville, and McGregor.

We noticed a shipment per Jonathan of 2,000 railroad ties, by McCourt and Elliston to McGregor, being the first ties sent to market this season.

It is expected that the tow boats Minnesota, Jonathan, Louisville and L. W. Craig will leave with a large quantity of the rails of the present week.

The river is in a good stage, and rising slowly as far down as the lower rapids.

A log raft belonging to H. S. Parker & Co., of St. Louis, crossed the lower rapids on Sunday last.

Present indications are that we will have a fair stage of water the remainder of the season.

A BEAUTY—One of the new Key stone sewing machines, just received by Sam. Bloomer, is so far the best in the handsomeness and convenience of arrangement as a lady's work table and sewing machine. There is no wonder at Sam's large sales of this famous machine, which are made in all styles and finish, that in the frequent removals of his stock he is constantly receiving something new.

MONS & KINSELLA have a large and choice stock of groceries and provisions, and sell at very low figures.

BEAUTY—The new Key stone sewing machine, just received by Sam. Bloomer, is so far the best in the handsomeness and convenience of arrangement as a lady's work table and sewing machine. There is no wonder at Sam's large sales of this famous machine, which are made in all styles and finish, that in the frequent removals of his stock he is constantly receiving something new.

MONS & KINSELLA have a large and choice stock of groceries and provisions, and sell at very low figures.

BEAUTY—The new Key stone sewing machine, just received by Sam. Bloomer, is so far the best in the handsomeness and convenience of arrangement as a lady's work table and sewing machine. There is no wonder at Sam's large sales of this famous machine, which are made in all styles and finish, that in the frequent removals of his stock he is constantly receiving something new.

MONS & KINSELLA have a large and choice stock of groceries and provisions, and sell at very low figures.

BEAUTY—The new Key stone sewing machine, just received by Sam. Bloomer, is so far the best in the handsomeness and convenience of arrangement as a lady's work table and sewing machine. There is no wonder at Sam's large sales of this famous machine, which are made in all styles and finish, that in the frequent removals of his stock he is constantly receiving something new.

MONS & KINSELLA have a large and choice stock of groceries and provisions, and sell at very low figures.

BEAUTY—The new Key stone sewing machine, just received by Sam. Bloomer, is so far the best in the handsomeness and convenience of arrangement as a lady's work table and sewing machine. There is no wonder at Sam's large sales of this famous machine, which are made in all styles and finish, that in the frequent removals of his stock he is constantly receiving something new.

MONS & KINSELLA have a large and choice stock of groceries and provisions, and sell at very low figures.

BEAUTY—The new Key stone sewing machine, just received by Sam. Bloomer, is so far the best in the handsomeness and convenience of arrangement as a lady's work table and sewing machine. There is no wonder at Sam's large sales of this famous machine, which are made in all styles and finish, that in the frequent removals of his stock he is constantly receiving something new.

MONS & KINSELLA have a large and choice stock of groceries and provisions, and sell at very low figures.

BEAUTY—The new Key stone sewing machine, just received by Sam. Bloomer, is so far the best in the handsomeness and convenience of arrangement as a lady's work table and sewing machine. There is no wonder at Sam's large sales of this famous machine, which are made in all styles and finish, that in the frequent removals of his stock he is constantly receiving something new.

MONS & KINSELLA have a large and choice stock of groceries and provisions, and sell at very low figures.

BEAUTY—The new Key stone sewing machine, just received by Sam. Bloomer, is so far the best in the handsomeness and convenience of arrangement as a lady's work table and sewing machine. There is no wonder at Sam's large sales of this famous machine, which are made in all styles and finish, that in the frequent removals of his stock he is constantly receiving something new.

MONS & KINSELLA have a large and choice stock of groceries and provisions, and sell at very low figures.

BEAUTY—The new Key stone sewing machine, just received by Sam. Bloomer, is so far the best in the handsomeness and convenience of arrangement as a lady's work table and sewing machine. There is no wonder at Sam's large sales of this famous machine, which are made in all styles and finish, that in the frequent removals of his stock he is constantly receiving something new.

MONS & KINSELLA have a large and choice stock of groceries and provisions, and sell at very low figures.

BEAUTY—The new Key stone sewing machine, just received by Sam. Bloomer, is so far the best in the handsomeness and convenience of arrangement as a lady's work table and sewing machine. There is no wonder at Sam's large sales of this famous machine, which are made in all styles and finish, that in the frequent removals of his stock he is constantly receiving something new.

MONS & KINSELLA have a large and choice stock of groceries and provisions, and sell at very low figures.

BEAUTY—The new Key stone sewing machine, just received by Sam. Bloomer, is so far the best in the handsomeness and convenience of arrangement as a lady's work table and sewing machine. There is no wonder at Sam's large sales of this famous machine, which are made in all styles and finish, that in the frequent removals of his stock he is constantly receiving something new.

MONS & KINSELLA have a large and choice stock of groceries and provisions, and sell at very low figures.

BEAUTY—The new Key stone sewing machine, just received by Sam. Bloomer, is so far the best in the handsomeness and convenience of arrangement as a lady's work table and sewing machine. There is no wonder at Sam's large sales of this famous machine, which are made in all styles and finish, that in the frequent removals of his stock he is constantly receiving something new.

MONS & KINSELLA have a large and choice stock of groceries and provisions, and sell at very low figures.

BEAUTY—The new Key stone sewing machine, just received by Sam. Bloomer, is so far the best in the handsomeness and convenience of arrangement as a lady's work table and sewing machine. There is no wonder at Sam's large sales of this famous machine, which are made in all

The Messenger.  
HENRY WOODRUFF,  
Editor and Proprietor.  
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING  
TENNS-TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM  
IN ADVANCE.

Republican Nominations,  
FOR PRESIDENT,  
ULYSSES S. GRANT,  
OF ILLINOIS.  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
HENRY WILSON,  
OF MASSACHUSETTS.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS,  
AT LARGE:  
W. H. MARSHALL, of Ramsey;  
CHARLES A. COKE, of Webster.  
FIRST DISTRICT:  
CHARLES A. COKE, of Houston.  
SECOND DISTRICT:  
M. S. CHANDLER, of Boston.  
THIRD DISTRICT:  
THEODORE SANDER, of Ramsey.

Republican State Ticket.

FOR AUDITOR:  
O. P. WHITCOMB,  
of Olcott.  
FOR CLERK OF SUPREME COURT:  
SHERWOOD HOOCH,  
of Ramsey.

CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

For representation in Congress from the Third District.  
GEN. J. T. AVERILL.

JUDGE JOHN A. DIX was on Wednesday nominated by the Republicans for Governor of New York.

JUDGE Barnard, of New York, has been found guilty by the Court of Impeachment at Saratoga, removed from office, and disqualified from holding office hereafter.

The straight out Democratic convention, to be held at Louisville, Ky., Sept. 3d, is greatly alarming the Greeley spoil seekers, and they are making herculean efforts to cripple or weaken it. It will be a large and enthusiastic convention. The New York Tribune, Herald and World have each long editorials in regard to it. It is pretty certain that the eminent, prominent New York attorney and gentleman, Chas. O'Connor, will be nominated for President.

The great wheat "corner" in Chicago collapsed on Tuesday and resulted in financial disaster not only to numerous firms in Chicago, but to men in other parts of the West. The amount of wheat involved in the corner is stated variously all the way from four to five millions of bushels, which was bought at sellers' option, through the mouth of August, of which amount the gamblers expected only about a million bushels would be delivered. Having handled this, and run up to their own figures, it was the intention of the operators, to spring the trap, and squeeze the outsiders to the tune of thirty or forty cents on a bushel. But there was more wheat in the country, and more railroad cars for its transportation, than they had counted on. The result was that they couldn't raise the money to handle it, and had to let it go, and down they came with a rush. No other corner has been so disastrous, not only to the gamblers in grain, but to the commercial interests of Chicago, as well as to many country shipper, when being run up to \$1.50 and upward a bushel, the decline on Monday was 30 cents, and on Tuesday from ten to fifteen cents more, till the "corner" burst.

POLITICAL NOTES.

A colored man, 105 years old, cast his first vote at the recent Kentucky election.

The Democratic lion and the Liberal lamb are now lying together, and it is difficult to tell which lies the most.

Theodore Tilton having remarked that H. G. stands for Honest Government, somebody replies that T. T. stands for "Too Thin."

In twenty-two counties of Kentucky the Republicans gained over 2,000 in the recent county elections. The returns show gains everywhere.

A. T. Stewart, in answer to the question from a Greeleyite: "Yes, I should like to vote for Greeley if I could afford it, but we business men can't."

Which is right, Charles Sumner, who says the election of Greeley and Brown will be a Republican victory, or Gratz Brown, who says "The Republican party no longer exists?"

WENDELL PHILLIPS, in a letter alluding to the political situation, says: "I have again written for Grant as against Greeley, and shall take a more active part, for I feel what is at stake. Greeley is simply wax in the hands of traitors. How sad Sumner's act! It is the great mistake of his life—a terrible fall!"

The news that John Quincy Adams had bolted from Greeley was brought to the philosopher while at dinner. He dropped his knife and fork contumely, and all he said was, "My God!" This sudden religious turn of Mr. Greeley is one of the most consolatory incidents of the campaign.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

# STILLWATER MESSENGER.

VOL. XVII.

STILLWATER, MINN., FRIDAY, AUG. 23, 1872.

NO. 51

## WHY WE PREFER GEN. GRANT.

In this way this obstinate martyr refuses to exhibit his wounds, and the "special advocate of the rights of the colored men in the Senate and elsewhere," retires in disgust. If we could have seen the great Sumner's legs, metaphorically speaking, after reading these words of Douglass we could "form some idea of what unrequited affection is." If his most intimate friend among the colored people demands him, what is to become of the strangers? We think it will be safe to add to the old saying "the colored troops fought nobly," another one—"and never deserted."

THE NEW YORK HERALD SAYS OF THE PHILOSOPHER.

The Herald has become disgusted with Mr. Greeley's antics at Bristol, and elsewhere, and advises the bland and blonde candidate as follows:

Recreation, we must admit, is as necessary in Presidential candidates as to anybody else, and nobody should say that because a man has received a nomination to the Presidency he should be obliged to wrap himself up in him self and await results through a long summer season without a breath of fresh air. Anybody, however, who has noticed the manner in which Mr. Greeley has been carried around the country, like a moral waxwork exhibition, will regret the use to which he has come. The murder of the master is that, like the "figgers" of the late Artemas Ward, his several points are turned into a fountain of ridicule, too much so for a sober-minded voter who has ninety days left to consider which way he is going to vote for President.

After the baby hugging at Bristol comes a scene which should make the friends of the Slave glad if they believe that the preposterously absurd has that power of freezing respect in politics which it has in every other field. We refer to the Rhode Island clamshells, where, amidst a voracious crowd of ludicrous figures in a scramble for chowder. That they would not begin to knitting and she had to let it go. And when she read her little it was more by memory Than by looking at the pages, whose words she could scarcely see.

There in the poor house she sat from morn till night, And always up the hill road she strains her mornight:

And when they asked her the reason she said that she always looked that way. She said that she was looking for Charley, who'd maybe'd come some day.

And at the name of your youngster, who'd put her in the town. Her poor old Charley, and she'd been a little bit here and there.

"Oh I loved them so," she would whisper, "said her sobs and many tears, "And to think they should forsake me in my last and failing years."

She would sit there in the doorway and whisper to herself

Of Thomas, who was her oldest, grown

grand for worldly self;

And of Susan and Rebecca who couldn't be bothered now.

By their mother who wasn't able to even milk a cow.

And Isaac couldn't be hampered with a poor old thing like her.

Who was going to old and feeble that she couldn't scarcely stir;

His wife was a go-ahead woman, and bound to make things pay,

And wouldn't think of taking one who couldn't pay her way.

And Charley, he was her youngest, and somehow she loved him best.

And she thought he would surely give her a home where she could rest

For a little time at nightfall, after the day's work was done,

Till his bed was made in the church-

yard, and a better rest began.

But when it came to the trial the boy

that she loved the best

Had no place for his poor old mother,

tho' room for a guest;

And the old man had to give himself a little extra stir.

To get a place in the poor house as a good enough home for her.

Often she talked of her husband, gone heavenward years ago;

"The better he died when he did,"

she said "for he found a home, I know."

And that he'd lived till this time perhaps he'd been like me,

Sent off by his boys to the poor house because he was seventy."

Sometimes she'd forget her sorrow and her bitter sense of wrong,

And think she was back in the glad old days which had been gone so long;

And John was by her side again, her children at her knee,

Were prattling till the rafters rang with merriment and glee.

And she would call them by their names, and kiss them every one,

And smooth their locks, and pat their heads and help them in their fun,

And then when evening shadows came,

She'd kiss them all good night,

And tuck them in their little beds, and leave them to sleep.

Then from her happy dreaming she'd waken suddenly,

And weep and wring her poor old hands to think how it could be,

That the children she had loved so well when men and women grew,

Had torn their poor old mother off to end her days alone.

"I'd never have been much trouble, God knows," she would moan and moan.

"I only asked for a shelter till it came my time to die;

They could not give to the mother who bore them, and loved them so,

Corner, down there in the church-

yard there's room for me I know."

So the days went by, and she waited in the open poor house door,

And watched for the coming of Charlie, who came to her no more;

Waited and hoped that maybe his heart would at last relent.

And gave her a home and a little love ere her days on earth were spent.

One day there came to the threshold a visitor dark and grim;

He has taken a Republican leader not because it loves him, but because it hopes to win office and power under his lead. The party which has scouted Greeley is the Democratic leader. The members of the party have not changed their principles, but their mode of supporting them, the "old platitudes" of truth, are much to be preferred to the pretences of falsehood and self-satisfaction, by which a friend of the negro would beguile him into the old Democratic party. It is better to cling to an old truth than to a new lie."

THE NEW YORK HERALD SAYS OF THE PHILOSOPHER.

The Herald has become disgusted

with Mr. Greeley's antics at Bristol, and elsewhere, and advises the bland and blonde candidate as follows:

Recreation, we must admit, is as necessary in Presidential candidates as to anybody else, and nobody should say that because a man has received a nomination to the Presidency he should be obliged to wrap himself up in him self and await results through a long summer season without a breath of fresh air. Anybody, however, who has noticed the manner in which Mr. Greeley has been carried around the country, like a moral waxwork exhibition, will regret the use to which he has come.

The mother love was stronger than her memory of wrong.

So true, so deep, so tender and suffering so long;

She died just as the sunset. "Oh, John!" she cried and smiled, and closed her weary, weary hands as neatly as a child;

And then she seemed to fall asleep, her hands over her breast,

As children pray at nightfall, when they drop away to rest.

Over the hills from the poor house they bore her form next day;

Over the hill from the poor house to the narrow house of clay;

But the soul of the form in the coffin, with its weekly folded hands,

Had found a welcome home at last, to a house not made with hands.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## MRS. KATE McLAUGHLIN

Takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Stillwater and vicinity that she has opened a new and large & choice stock of

Family Groceries, Notions,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## B. ABRAHAMS

Has opened a

## GROCERY, PROVISION

AND

## Confectionary Store,

In the building south of the Lake House.

Formerly occupied by Dr. Carl's

Office.

He will sell cheaper than the cheapest,

FOR CASH.

TRY HIM.

Stillwater, Aug. 20, 1872.

Aug 20/1872

1872

1872

1872

1872

1872

1872

1872

1872

1872

1872

1872

1872

1872

1872

1872

1872

1872

1872

1872

1872

1872

1872

1872

1872

1872

1872

1872

1872

1872

1872

1872

1872

1872

1872

1872

1872

# The Messenger.

FRIDAY, AUG. 28, 1872.

STEP BY STEP.

LEAVES is not reached by a single bound; But we build the ladder by which we rise. From the lowly earth to the vaulted skies, And mount to its summit round by round. I count these things to be grandly true. That a noble deed is a step toward God. Lifting the soul from the common soil. To a purer air and a broader view. We rise by the things that are under. By what we have mastered in greed and gain. By the pride disposed and the passion slain. And the vanquished ill we hourly meet. We hope, we resolve, we aspire, we trust. When the morning calls to life and light, But our heart grows weary and ere the night. Our lives are trailing in the sordid dust. Wings for the angels and feet for the men! We must borrow the wings to find the way— We may hope, and resolve, and aspire and pray. But our feet must rise or we fall again. Only in dreams is the ladder thrown From the weary earth to the sapphire wall; But the dreams depart and the visions fall. And the sleeper awakes on his pillow of stone. Heaven is not reached at a single bound; But we build the ladder by which we rise. From the lowly earth to the vaulted skies, And mount to its summit round by round.

BR. LIVINGSTON.

Yesterday we were all children again, listening to the outlines of a tale of travel, daring as Vasco da Gama's, solitary as Crusoe's, romantic as Marco Polo's. The story of Livingstone's march through the heart of Africa's dark mystery was at last related in our columns, and by this time every body knows broadly where he has been, what he has done, and how the enterprising American found him out at last, stout, strong, and undismayed, among the black faces of Ujiji. Such a narrative has seldom been heard, even in the old times when the globe was young and unexplored; and before many generations have passed a planet will be so thoroughly traversed in all directions that the sense of novelty and strange revelations which makes this account so thrilling, will have become a by-gone possibility. Thus the public enjoyed yesterday a pleasure which our posterity can scarcely know—such a pleasure as Athens must have felt on hearing the "Enterpe" of Herodotus read; or Carthage, when Hamon came back in his galley from outside the "Pillars of Hercules;" or the legions of Ferdinand and Isabella, when the Spanish caravels sailed home with intelligence of the golden New World.

The effect of reading so profoundly interesting a summary after the bare statement that our great traveler was safe and well, resembled that process in photography when the picture comes out upon the plate under the developing solution. We knew he was recovered to civilization with all the fruits of these long, anxious, hidden six years, during much of which the grave was not more silent to us than Livingstone. After many speculations, rumors, efforts and disappointments we had heard authentic tidings; they grew clear, and clear and clearer; they were confirmed. He is safe, we said and shall have his story. What will it be? A little while longer, and out of the brief message grows up this complete picture, which will assuredly be placed in the gallery of history forever. The mind delights to realize in imagination that glad moment when, after all sorts of perils, adventures and misadventures, the gallant and indefatigable Stanley won his way with a hand which made up in noise what it lacked in numbers, to the outskirts of Ujijiji.

We must all envy that American flag, which was carried proudly by the head of the procession; and yet it happens seasonably just now, in the hour of our agreement at Geneva, that the "Stars and Stripes" should thus bring help to the lonely Englishman. But will he be at Ujiji? Yes, there is a pale-looking, gray-haired white man, in a red woolen jacket, and upon his head a naval cap with a faded gold band. Stanley, at a glance knows it is Livingstone, and Livingstone knows that civilization has found him out, and brought strength and security for all his harvest of toil and danger; but they are under the eyes of the grave Arabs, who judge very severely by "deportation." So England and America keep up their characters despite before Paganism, and not one excited word is spoken, though the old and new world thus meet in a spot, as it were, outside the world.

"Dr. Livingstone, I presume?" says Stanley, very quietly; and the Doctor smiled and bowed assent; nor until hours after did the two men get together on the goat skins in the hut, where they could unpack their hearts, brimful of con-

gratulations, human fellowship and eager questions and answers—with the news of all the world for six years past to tell on one side, and on the other the last secret of Africa to impart.

Mr. Stanley must some day tell us every sentence, every word of that memorable conversation, but meanwhile the gallant American communicates enough to furnish a sufficiently connected sketch of Livingstone's proceedings during the long period of his absence in the Libyan wilds. It was March, 1856, that the Doctor left Zanzibar, and, following the last bank of the Rovuma River, made his way toward Lake Nyassa. All this region is well enough known by the expedition of search which Mr. Young led; for the traveler was traced step by step through Chile's country to the village of the Fat King, of the lake, and was soon, as all remember, to have gone on, well and hopeful, from the spot where the lying Johanna gave out that he had been murdered. Those fellows deserted out of fear of a Mzito chief, and so through the bad behavior of Mzito, from whom better things were expected. But Livingstone, as we had heard, got a fresh set of porters together, and struck off northward through the country, marked in the maps with the name of Pabissa, toward Lunda or Lomonda, and the lake Tanganyika. In approaching Cazembu, which lies between the lakes, he crossed a thin stream called the Chambesi, which is written on our maps under the name of Lomika, and represented the Zambesi.

He followed this stream up and down with such pertinacity that the natives, we are told, said, "He had water in his head." But nothing moved by their observations stuck to the Chambesi and satisfied himself that it had no connection with the great river of the similar name. He traced it through three degrees of latitude, and then made his way to Ujiji, whence he sent the last messages which were received. Again he started and recovered his way to the Chambesi, which he subsequently identified as the Chambesi by tracing them to a common point. Afterwards he determined this channel to within one hundred and eighty miles of the Nile, as already explored. At this interesting crisis his men deserted, and having neither stores or followers he was constrained to make his way once more back to Ujiji, where he arrived only eighteen days before the brave American reached that spot.

Knowing all this, we can wonder no longer that Livingstone declines to come home to us. He has sent down his papers and collections, but on the 14th of March of the present year Mr. Stanley parted from the Doctor, leaving him indefinitely bent on solving the question of those tantalizing "one hundred and eighty miles," and also of "four fountains," said to supply a vast volume of water to the Lunda or Chambesi.

And now, it will be asked, what is the upshot of these researches? The upshot, if Livingstone is right, is that the Chambesi is the Nile, and that the marvelous ancient river of Egypt flows from somewhere eleven whole degrees south of the equator, instead of half a degree north of it! No maps existing will suffice to pilot the reader of this strange romantic story. Livingstone—a writer of new names in the vast blank spaces of the Atlas, and therefore, till we possess fuller descriptions and statistics, it is unsafe to draw any positive conclusion.

But the general meaning of the narrative is that the great traveler has found an important continent on which, rising as low south as Cazembu, runs steadily northward outside Tanganyika and the explorer as we suppose, in the direction of the Nyassa and Uganda country of Sennar and Grant—to the north, and apparently not only "to the Nile," but "by the Nile." If the internal which Livingstone has gone to explore connects the Chambesi and the known Nile, that amazing river runs through forty-two degrees of latitude, and the illustrations travel a mere conjectural streamlet hitherto on the map—has its origin? Such are the questions which geographers will burn to ask, and some of them will say that Livingstone may yet find his Lunda going off eastward to the unknown, or northward to the Desert. If it is, it is an admonition; but if it is not, the twice it is condemned.

But, where does Tanganyika drain, and where is the watershed of the Rosia? and what mountains are there in the Cazembu or Dabishi land, where the new and suddenly important "Chambesi" is a mere conjectural streamlet hitherto on the map—has its origin? Such are the questions which geographers will burn to ask, and some of them will say that Livingstone may yet find his Lunda going off eastward to the unknown, or northward to the Desert. If it is, it is an admonition; but if it is not, the twice it is condemned.

"Dr. Livingstone, I presume?" says Stanley, very quietly; and the Doctor smiled and bowed assent; nor until hours after did the two men get together on the goat skins in the hut, where they could unpack their hearts, brimful of con-

fearless and unconquerable man has really traced the mighty river, what a glory for him, and what a crowning credit for the land of Park, Denham, Bruce, Speke and Grant.

That the Doctor should turn back from such a quest was impossible. Refreshed, reinforced and put into communication with us by the gallantry of the New York reporter, he will finish his business with the Lunda or Chambesi river; and as likely as not the next white man who sees his face will be "Baker Paston," at present forming a new kingdom for the Vicere of Egypt, upon what, albeit, so very remote, we can no longer call with confidence the head waters of the Nile.

—London Telegraph.

A DEITOR OF A DENTIST.

From the New York Sun.

A beautiful belle, whose mother

kept a genteel boarding-house in Andy Street, induced one of her numerous boarders to introduce her to a first-class fashionable downtown dentist of his acquaintance, as she wanted a set of artificial teeth.

Her mamma accompanied her

and directed the dentist to insert

them on heavy gold plates,

in the highest style of the art, without regard to expense.

On the first visit the young lady's

teeth were extracted, and soon

she had a mouthful of gold plates

and perfect artificial teeth, which adored greatly her natural charms and acquired grace. But the still

was not paid, and after the collector had worn out some slow hawking and exhausted his patience in trying to get pay from her mother, the dentist himself called, and, after spending a few moments in general conversation, he changed the subject and talked business.

Mamma, of course, professed to be very sorry that she was unable to pay the doctor, but would certainly do so in a few days. As he was apparently about to depart, he casually asked the daughter how she liked the teeth, and she replied that they were perfect and pleased her very much.

"Do they ever slip or pain you?" asked the doctor.

"Very seldom, doctor" she replied.

"Sometimes they pinch me a little, but I suppose that can't be avoided."

"Oh yes, said the polite dentist,

pulling a pair of little nippers from his pocket; "allow me to bend the plates a little with my nippers and see if they will not occur again," at the same time holding out his hand to receive them.

The unsuspecting maid pulled them out and handed them to the dentist, who, instead of nipping them with his nippers, wrapped them up in his pocket handkerchief and politely but firmly told the dentist that when her mamma paid him the bill she could have the teeth again, and not before.

As the girl was engaged to a well-to-do young man who had never seen her without teeth, who was expected to return to the city and lead her to the hymenial altar in a few days, that bill was paid.

A USEFUL DRUG.

Ammonia, or as it is generally called, spirit of hartshorn, is a powerful alkali, and dissolves dirt and grease with great ease. It has been recommended for domestic purposes. For washing paint, put a teaspoonful of ammonia in a quart of moderately hot water, dip in a flannel cloth and then wipe off the wood-work; and no scrubbing will be necessary. For painting furniture, mix ammonia with any fat paint, and then lay white blotting paper over the spot then iron it lightly. In washing lace, put about twelve drops in a pint of warm water; then when the wash is done, mix ammonia with clear water. To when they are cleaned rinse them in cold water, and stand them in the wind or in a hot place to dry. For washing finger marks from looking glasses or windows, put a few drops of ammonia on a moist rag and make a quick work of it. If you wish your home-plants to flourish, put a few drops of the spirit in every pint of water used in watering. An old nail-brush or tooth-brush for the purpose. For cleaning hair-brushes, etc., simply shake the brushes up and down in a mixture of a tablespoonful of ammonia to one pint of hot water; when they are cleaned rinse them in cold water, and stand them in the wind or in a hot place to dry. For washing finger marks from looking glasses or windows, put a few drops of ammonia on a moist rag and make a quick work of it. If you wish your home-plants to flourish, put a few drops of the spirit in every pint of water used in watering. An old nail-brush or tooth-brush for the purpose. For cleaning hair-brushes, etc., simply shake the brushes up and down in a mixture of a tablespoonful of ammonia to one pint of hot water; when they are cleaned rinse them in cold water, and stand them in the wind or in a hot place to dry. For washing finger marks from looking glasses or windows, put a few drops of ammonia on a moist rag and make a quick work of it. If you wish your home-plants to flourish, put a few drops of the spirit in every pint of water used in watering. An old nail-brush or tooth-brush for the purpose. For cleaning hair-brushes, etc., simply shake the brushes up and down in a mixture of a tablespoonful of ammonia to one pint of hot water; when they are cleaned rinse them in cold water, and stand them in the wind or in a hot place to dry. For washing finger marks from looking glasses or windows, put a few drops of ammonia on a moist rag and make a quick work of it. If you wish your home-plants to flourish, put a few drops of the spirit in every pint of water used in watering. An old nail-brush or tooth-brush for the purpose. For cleaning hair-brushes, etc., simply shake the brushes up and down in a mixture of a tablespoonful of ammonia to one pint of hot water; when they are cleaned rinse them in cold water, and stand them in the wind or in a hot place to dry. For washing finger marks from looking glasses or windows, put a few drops of ammonia on a moist rag and make a quick work of it. If you wish your home-plants to flourish, put a few drops of the spirit in every pint of water used in watering. An old nail-brush or tooth-brush for the purpose. For cleaning hair-brushes, etc., simply shake the brushes up and down in a mixture of a tablespoonful of ammonia to one pint of hot water; when they are cleaned rinse them in cold water, and stand them in the wind or in a hot place to dry. For washing finger marks from looking glasses or windows, put a few drops of ammonia on a moist rag and make a quick work of it. If you wish your home-plants to flourish, put a few drops of the spirit in every pint of water used in watering. An old nail-brush or tooth-brush for the purpose. For cleaning hair-brushes, etc., simply shake the brushes up and down in a mixture of a tablespoonful of ammonia to one pint of hot water; when they are cleaned rinse them in cold water, and stand them in the wind or in a hot place to dry. For washing finger marks from looking glasses or windows, put a few drops of ammonia on a moist rag and make a quick work of it. If you wish your home-plants to flourish, put a few drops of the spirit in every pint of water used in watering. An old nail-brush or tooth-brush for the purpose. For cleaning hair-brushes, etc., simply shake the brushes up and down in a mixture of a tablespoonful of ammonia to one pint of hot water; when they are cleaned rinse them in cold water, and stand them in the wind or in a hot place to dry. For washing finger marks from looking glasses or windows, put a few drops of ammonia on a moist rag and make a quick work of it. If you wish your home-plants to flourish, put a few drops of the spirit in every pint of water used in watering. An old nail-brush or tooth-brush for the purpose. For cleaning hair-brushes, etc., simply shake the brushes up and down in a mixture of a tablespoonful of ammonia to one pint of hot water; when they are cleaned rinse them in cold water, and stand them in the wind or in a hot place to dry. For washing finger marks from looking glasses or windows, put a few drops of ammonia on a moist rag and make a quick work of it. If you wish your home-plants to flourish, put a few drops of the spirit in every pint of water used in watering. An old nail-brush or tooth-brush for the purpose. For cleaning hair-brushes, etc., simply shake the brushes up and down in a mixture of a tablespoonful of ammonia to one pint of hot water; when they are cleaned rinse them in cold water, and stand them in the wind or in a hot place to dry. For washing finger marks from looking glasses or windows, put a few drops of ammonia on a moist rag and make a quick work of it. If you wish your home-plants to flourish, put a few drops of the spirit in every pint of water used in watering. An old nail-brush or tooth-brush for the purpose. For cleaning hair-brushes, etc., simply shake the brushes up and down in a mixture of a tablespoonful of ammonia to one pint of hot water; when they are cleaned rinse them in cold water, and stand them in the wind or in a hot place to dry. For washing finger marks from looking glasses or windows, put a few drops of ammonia on a moist rag and make a quick work of it. If you wish your home-plants to flourish, put a few drops of the spirit in every pint of water used in watering. An old nail-brush or tooth-brush for the purpose. For cleaning hair-brushes, etc., simply shake the brushes up and down in a mixture of a tablespoonful of ammonia to one pint of hot water; when they are cleaned rinse them in cold water, and stand them in the wind or in a hot place to dry. For washing finger marks from looking glasses or windows, put a few drops of ammonia on a moist rag and make a quick work of it. If you wish your home-plants to flourish, put a few drops of the spirit in every pint of water used in watering. An old nail-brush or tooth-brush for the purpose. For cleaning hair-brushes, etc., simply shake the brushes up and down in a mixture of a tablespoonful of ammonia to one pint of hot water; when they are cleaned rinse them in cold water, and stand them in the wind or in a hot place to dry. For washing finger marks from looking glasses or windows, put a few drops of ammonia on a moist rag and make a quick work of it. If you wish your home-plants to flourish, put a few drops of the spirit in every pint of water used in watering. An old nail-brush or tooth-brush for the purpose. For cleaning hair-brushes, etc., simply shake the brushes up and down in a mixture of a tablespoonful of ammonia to one pint of hot water; when they are cleaned rinse them in cold water, and stand them in the wind or in a hot place to dry. For washing finger marks from looking glasses or windows, put a few drops of ammonia on a moist rag and make a quick work of it. If you wish your home-plants to flourish, put a few drops of the spirit in every pint of water used in watering. An old nail-brush or tooth-brush for the purpose. For cleaning hair-brushes, etc., simply shake the brushes up and down in a mixture of a tablespoonful of ammonia to one pint of hot water; when they are cleaned rinse them in cold water, and stand them in the wind or in a hot place to dry. For washing finger marks from looking glasses or windows, put a few drops of ammonia on a moist rag and make a quick work of it. If you wish your home-plants to flourish, put a few drops of the spirit in every pint of water used in watering. An old nail-brush or tooth-brush for the purpose. For cleaning hair-brushes, etc., simply shake the brushes up and down in a mixture of a tablespoonful of ammonia to one pint of hot water; when they are cleaned rinse them in cold water, and stand them in the wind or in a hot place to dry. For washing finger marks from looking glasses or windows, put a few drops of ammonia on a moist rag and make a quick work of it. If you wish your home-plants to flourish, put a few drops of the spirit in every pint of water used in watering. An old nail-brush or tooth-brush for the purpose. For cleaning hair-brushes, etc., simply shake the brushes up and down in a mixture of a tablespoonful of ammonia to one pint of hot water; when they are cleaned rinse them in cold water, and stand them in the wind or in a hot place to dry. For washing finger marks from looking glasses or windows, put a few drops of ammonia on a moist rag and make a quick work of it. If you wish your home-plants to flourish, put a few drops of the spirit in every pint of water used in watering. An old nail-brush or tooth-brush for the purpose. For cleaning hair-brushes, etc., simply shake the brushes up and down in a mixture of a tablespoonful of ammonia to one pint of hot water; when they are cleaned rinse them in cold water, and stand them in the wind or in a hot place to dry. For washing finger marks from looking glasses or windows, put a few drops of ammonia on a moist rag and make a quick work of it. If you wish your home-plants to flourish, put a few drops of the spirit in every pint of water used in watering. An old nail-brush or tooth-brush for the purpose. For cleaning hair-brushes, etc., simply shake the brushes up and down in a mixture of a tablespoonful of ammonia to one pint of hot water; when they are cleaned rinse them in cold water, and stand them in the wind or in a hot place to dry. For washing finger marks from looking glasses or windows, put a few drops of ammonia on a moist rag and make a quick work of it. If you wish your home-plants to flourish, put a few drops of the spirit in every pint of water used in watering. An old nail-brush or tooth-brush for the purpose. For cleaning hair-brushes, etc., simply shake the brushes up and down in a mixture of a tablespoonful of ammonia to one pint of hot water; when they are cleaned rinse them in cold water, and stand them in the wind or in a hot place to dry. For washing finger marks from looking glasses or windows, put a few drops of ammonia on a moist rag and make a quick work of it. If you wish your home-plants to flourish, put a few drops of the spirit in every pint of water used in watering. An old nail-brush or tooth-brush for the purpose. For cleaning hair-brushes, etc., simply shake the brushes up and down in a mixture of a tablespoonful of ammonia to one pint of hot water; when they are cleaned rinse them in cold water, and stand them in the wind or in a hot place to dry. For washing finger marks from looking glasses or windows, put a few drops of ammonia on a moist rag and make a quick work of it. If you wish your home-plants to flourish, put a few drops of the spirit in every pint of water used in watering. An old nail-brush or tooth-brush for the purpose. For cleaning hair-brushes, etc., simply shake the brushes up and down in a mixture of a tablespoonful of ammonia to one pint of hot water; when they are cleaned rinse them in cold water, and stand them in the wind or in a hot place to dry. For washing finger marks from looking glasses or windows, put a few drops of ammonia on a moist rag and make a quick work of it. If you wish your home-plants to flourish, put a few drops of the spirit in every pint of water used in watering. An old nail-brush or tooth-brush for the purpose. For cleaning hair-brushes, etc., simply shake the brushes up and down in a mixture of a tablespoonful of ammonia to one pint of hot water; when they are cleaned rinse them in cold water, and stand them in the wind or in a hot place to dry. For washing finger marks from looking glasses or windows, put a few drops of ammonia on a moist rag and make a quick work of it. If you wish your home-plants to flourish, put a few drops of the spirit in every pint of water used in watering. An old nail-brush or tooth-brush for the purpose. For cleaning hair-brushes, etc., simply shake the brushes up and down in a mixture of a tablespoonful of ammonia to one pint of hot water; when they are cleaned rinse them in cold water, and stand them in the wind or in a hot place to dry. For washing finger marks from looking glasses or windows, put a few drops of ammonia on a moist rag and make a quick work of it. If you wish your home-plants to flourish, put a few drops of the spirit in every pint of water used in watering. An old nail-brush or tooth-brush for the purpose. For cleaning hair-brushes, etc., simply shake the brushes up and down in a mixture of a tablespoonful of ammonia to one pint of hot water; when they are cleaned rinse them in cold water, and stand them in the wind or in a hot place to dry. For washing finger marks from looking glasses or windows, put a few drops of ammonia on a moist rag and make a quick work of it. If you wish your home-plants to flourish, put a few drops of the spirit in every pint of water used in watering. An old nail-brush or tooth-brush for the purpose. For cleaning hair-brushes, etc., simply shake the brushes up and down in a mixture of a tablespoonful of ammonia to one pint of hot water; when they are cleaned rinse them in cold water, and stand them in the wind or in a hot place to dry. For washing finger marks from looking glasses or windows, put a few drops of ammonia on a moist rag and make a quick work of it. If you wish your home-plants to flourish, put a few drops of the spirit in every pint of water used in watering. An old nail-brush or tooth-brush for the purpose. For cleaning hair-brushes, etc., simply shake the brushes up and down in a mixture of a tablespoonful of ammonia to one pint of hot water; when they are cleaned rinse them in cold water, and stand them in the wind or in a hot place to dry. For washing finger marks from looking glasses or windows, put a few drops of ammonia on a moist rag and make a quick work of it. If you wish your home-plants to flourish, put a few drops of the spirit in every pint of water used in watering. An old nail-brush or tooth-brush for the purpose. For cleaning hair-brushes, etc., simply shake the brushes up and down in a mixture of a tablespoonful of ammonia to one pint of hot water; when they are cleaned rinse them in cold water, and stand them in the wind or in a hot place to dry. For washing finger marks from looking glasses or windows, put a few drops of ammonia on a moist rag and make a quick work of it. If you wish your home-plants to flourish, put a few drops of the spirit in every pint of water used in watering. An old nail-brush or tooth-brush for the purpose. For cleaning hair-brushes, etc., simply shake the brushes up and down in a mixture of a tablespoonful of ammonia to one pint of hot water; when they are cleaned rinse them in cold water, and stand them in the wind or in a hot place to dry. For washing finger marks from looking glasses or windows, put a few drops of ammonia on a moist rag and make a quick work



# The Messenger.

FRIDAY, AUG. 23, 1872.

## LOCAL NEWS.

CHAP.

DESS Brown—the marriage announced elsewhere.

We have been having fine weather for harvesting of late.

Second street is being opened from Pine to Walnut street.

Adverts wanted—read the advertisement on our first page.

The public schools of the city commence on Monday, Sept. 2.

Dr. Koehler has been appointed City Physician until the return of Dr. Rhodes.

Soldiers by sample, alias "numerals" alias "mercenaries" have been numerous this week.

Saw Judd of Marine has gained a great reputation as fire-fighter and com-shouter.

Songs' Circus and Mitchell's Japanese Troupe are to exhibit in this city on Saturday.

Thursday night was universally pronounced the most uncomfortably warm of the season.

Bugs are being presented nightly now with more than usual foray by the mosquitoes.

The Minnesota Baptist Association is announced to meet at Stillwater on Wednesday, Sept. 4th.

Locs for sale in Greeley & Slaughter's Addition are offered in an advertisement on the first page.

Das Fry still lives, and refreshes the thirsty—as well as the love of good cigars at the "iron clad."

A tour went through several New Richmond residences a few nights ago and "realized" about \$100.

A series of prosperity—the numerous substantial sidewalks and gutters being built in various parts of the city.

We learn that Rev. E. R. Wright will present an important number to his congregation next Sunday morning.

A good bar to be behind these nights—a mosquito bar; there is talk of erecting a monument to its inventor.

If you don't believe that Morris knows how to make a landmark that will defy the hot weather—just try him.

Frank Daggett, the light weight, and jovial editor of that lively paper, the "Litchfield Ledger," gave us a pleasant call last Saturday.

Next Monday is the day for the basket picnic at White Bear Lake, given by the St. Paul Menorah and Great Western Band.

There were twins at the Minnesota House a few days since. Black and white were the colors, and one of the borders the head center.

The corner new two story brick block on Chestnut street, is being put on. A neat and handsome building.

There was a good crowd at the excursion from this city and St. Paul to the Dales of the St. Croix on Saturday last, and a very pleasant time.

Poor Gorrie, Principal of Stillwater schools, and County Superintendent Oldham have been in attendance at the Teacher's Institute at Oscella, several days this week.

The new dollar store in Dr. Rhodes' old building, is doing a good business—and it is certain that they have some choice chromos and an attractive stock of goods.

A good chance to buy boots and shoes at actual cost—read the advertisement of O'Shaughnessy & Ford—you may rest assured that they will do as they agree every time.

The principal lines of railroads leading to Pittsburg will carry delegates to the mass convention of veteran soldiers, to be held at this city, on the 17th of September, at about half past.

The nice, large potatoes and other vegetables, that the farmers are bringing in so abundantly, are worthy of the reputation of Minnesota—we have seen none anywhere else to equal them.

The demand for houses to rent still far exceeds the supply. Will not some more of our capitalists make a good investment by building some neat houses, and add to the growth of our city.

The number of new residences as well as good business blocks being erected this season, has even exceeded our expectations. Stillwater is becoming a great city.

The Turn-Vernin Society of this city will celebrate their first anniversary with a grand ball at Hersey & Staples new hall, the 4th of September. Several bands will furnish the music for the ball.

Mr. J. F. Tostevin, Jr., of the Minnesota Steinway and Granite Works, St. Paul, was in the city yesterday, putting some of their elegant grand and square into the new residence of Mr. Louis Hause.

The splendid apples that load some of the trees in the Nelson Alley colvert across Main street, with its broad gaping mouth, it is hoped that it may come in all the regaling waters that come in that way in the future.

Some of the farmers are threshing. The wheat crop is splendid, and notwithstanding the grain being beaten down by the storms, large wheat fields in this neighborhood are expected to yield thirty-five bushels per acre.

The post office, as announced in our last, opened in its commodious new building, on Second street, last Monday. A full description and diagram of the interior arrangements of the building, has already appeared in the Messenger.

Prince & French, in the Sayer House block, have just put out an immense sign, or large bulletin board, a house.

which well proclaims their business to those coming down Myrtle street; they have got their store into very attractive shape.

Perry McLaughlin has got his grocery and notion store on Second street, opposite and north of the Sayer House, in full blast, and adds to its attractions a gift enterprise, with gold coins the highest prize. He is now ready for business.

The Wisconsin State Teachers Institute commenced at Oscella on Monday, and will be in session six weeks. It is in charge of County Superintendent Mears and Professor Hartman of Redingsburg, Wis. It is an important meeting and many value to education.

The public schools of the city commence on Monday, Sept. 2.

Dr. Koehler has been appointed City Physician until the return of Dr. Rhodes.

Soldiers by sample, alias "numerals" alias "mercenaries" have been numerous this week.

Saw Judd of Marine has gained a great reputation as fire-fighter and com-shouter.

Songs' Circus and Mitchell's Japanese Troupe are to exhibit in this city on Saturday.

Thursday night was universally pronounced the most uncomfortably warm of the season.

Bugs are being presented nightly now with more than usual foray by the mosquitoes.

The Minnesota Baptist Association is announced to meet at Stillwater on Wednesday, Sept. 4th.

Locs for sale in Greeley & Slaughter's Addition are offered in an advertisement on the first page.

Das Fry still lives, and refreshes the thirsty—as well as the love of good cigars at the "iron clad."

A tour went through several New Richmond residences a few nights ago and "realized" about \$100.

A series of prosperity—the numerous substantial sidewalks and gutters being built in various parts of the city.

We learn that Rev. E. R. Wright will present an important number to his congregation next Sunday morning.

A good bar to be behind these nights—a mosquito bar; there is talk of erecting a monument to its inventor.

If you don't believe that Morris knows how to make a landmark that will defy the hot weather—just try him.

Frank Daggett, the light weight, and jovial editor of that lively paper, the "Litchfield Ledger," gave us a pleasant call last Saturday.

Next Monday is the day for the basket picnic at White Bear Lake, given by the St. Paul Menorah and Great Western Band.

There were twins at the Minnesota House a few days since. Black and white were the colors, and one of the borders the head center.

The corner new two story brick block on Chestnut street, is being put on. A neat and handsome building.

Das Fry still lives, and refreshes the thirsty—as well as the love of good cigars at the "iron clad."

A tour went through several New Richmond residences a few nights ago and "realized" about \$100.

A series of prosperity—the numerous substantial sidewalks and gutters being built in various parts of the city.

We learn that Rev. E. R. Wright will present an important number to his congregation next Sunday morning.

A good bar to be behind these nights—a mosquito bar; there is talk of erecting a monument to its inventor.

If you don't believe that Morris knows how to make a landmark that will defy the hot weather—just try him.

Frank Daggett, the light weight, and jovial editor of that lively paper, the "Litchfield Ledger," gave us a pleasant call last Saturday.

Next Monday is the day for the basket picnic at White Bear Lake, given by the St. Paul Menorah and Great Western Band.

There were twins at the Minnesota House a few days since. Black and white were the colors, and one of the borders the head center.

The corner new two story brick block on Chestnut street, is being put on. A neat and handsome building.

Das Fry still lives, and refreshes the thirsty—as well as the love of good cigars at the "iron clad."

A tour went through several New Richmond residences a few nights ago and "realized" about \$100.

A series of prosperity—the numerous substantial sidewalks and gutters being built in various parts of the city.

We learn that Rev. E. R. Wright will present an important number to his congregation next Sunday morning.

A good bar to be behind these nights—a mosquito bar; there is talk of erecting a monument to its inventor.

If you don't believe that Morris knows how to make a landmark that will defy the hot weather—just try him.

Frank Daggett, the light weight, and jovial editor of that lively paper, the "Litchfield Ledger," gave us a pleasant call last Saturday.

Next Monday is the day for the basket picnic at White Bear Lake, given by the St. Paul Menorah and Great Western Band.

There were twins at the Minnesota House a few days since. Black and white were the colors, and one of the borders the head center.

The corner new two story brick block on Chestnut street, is being put on. A neat and handsome building.

Das Fry still lives, and refreshes the thirsty—as well as the love of good cigars at the "iron clad."

A tour went through several New Richmond residences a few nights ago and "realized" about \$100.

A series of prosperity—the numerous substantial sidewalks and gutters being built in various parts of the city.

We learn that Rev. E. R. Wright will present an important number to his congregation next Sunday morning.

A good bar to be behind these nights—a mosquito bar; there is talk of erecting a monument to its inventor.

If you don't believe that Morris knows how to make a landmark that will defy the hot weather—just try him.

Frank Daggett, the light weight, and jovial editor of that lively paper, the "Litchfield Ledger," gave us a pleasant call last Saturday.

Next Monday is the day for the basket picnic at White Bear Lake, given by the St. Paul Menorah and Great Western Band.

## SOLDIERS AND SAILORS CONVENTION.

We, the undersigned soldiers heartily approve of the proposed soldiers' national meeting of soldiers and sailors of the Union army and navy in the late war, at Pittsburg, Sept. 17th, 1872, to endorse the nomination of Gen. Grant and Henry Wilson, and give expression to their renewed belief that the destinies of this country for the ensuing four years should be under the protection of these men, who never faltered in the discharge of every duty in the hour of the nation's greatest need.

Adams Marti, 1st Minn. volunteers.

Samuel Bloomer, 1st Minn. infantry.

We have got our store into very attractive shape.

Perry McLaughlin has got his grocery and notion store on Second street, opposite and north of the Sayer House, in full blast, and adds to its attractions a gift enterprise, with gold coins the highest prize. He is now ready for business.

The Wisconsin State Teachers Institute commenced at Oscella on Monday, and will be in session six weeks. It is in charge of County Superintendent Mears and Professor Hartman of Redingsburg, Wis. It is an important meeting and many value to education.

Adams Marti, 1st Minn. volunteers.

Samuel Bloomer, 1st Minn. infantry.

We have got our store into very attractive shape.

John D. Donmore, 1st Minn. infantry.

We have got our store into very attractive shape.

John D. Donmore, 1st Minn. infantry.

We have got our store into very attractive shape.

John D. Donmore, 1st Minn. infantry.

We have got our store into very attractive shape.

John D. Donmore, 1st Minn. infantry.

We have got our store into very attractive shape.

John D. Donmore, 1st Minn. infantry.

We have got our store into very attractive shape.

John D. Donmore, 1st Minn. infantry.

We have got our store into very attractive shape.

John D. Donmore, 1st Minn. infantry.

We have got our store into very attractive shape.

John D. Donmore, 1st Minn. infantry.

We have got our store into very attractive shape.

John D. Donmore, 1st Minn. infantry.

We have got our store into very attractive shape.

John D. Donmore, 1st Minn. infantry.

We have got our store into very attractive shape.

John D. Donmore, 1st Minn. infantry.

We have got our store into very attractive shape.

John D. Donmore, 1st Minn. infantry.

We have got our store into very attractive shape.

John D. Donmore, 1st Minn. infantry.

We have got our store into very attractive shape.

John D. Donmore, 1st Minn. infantry.

We have got our store into very attractive shape.

John D. Donmore, 1st Minn. infantry.

We have got our store into very attractive shape.

John D. Donmore, 1st Minn. infantry.

We have got our store into very attractive shape.

John D. Donmore, 1st Minn. infantry.

We have got our store into very attractive shape.

John D. Donmore, 1st Minn. infantry.

We have got our store into very attractive shape.

John D. Donmore, 1st Minn. infantry.

We have got our store into very attractive shape.

John D. Donmore, 1st Minn. infantry.

We have got our store into very attractive shape.

John D. Donmore, 1st Minn. infantry.

We have got our store into very attractive shape.

John D. Donmore, 1st Minn. infantry.

We have got our store into very attractive shape.

Historical Society

The Messenger.  
HENRY WOODRUFF,  
Editor and Proprietor.  
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING  
TENCS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM  
IN ADVANCE.

Republican Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,  
ULYSSES S. GRANT,  
OF ILLINOIS.  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
THOMAS WILSON,  
OF MASSACHUSETTS.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS,  
AT LARGE,  
W. R. HARRIS, of Ramsey;  
CHARLES KETTLETON, of Princeton.

FIRST DISTRICT:  
CHARLES A. COKE, of Houston;  
SECOND DISTRICT:  
M. S. CHANDLER, of Gadsden;  
THIRD DISTRICT:  
THEODORE KANDER, of Ramsey.

Republican State Ticket.

FOR AUDITOR:  
O. P. WHITCOMBE,  
OF Ossipee.  
FOR CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT:  
SHERWOOD HOGG,  
OF Ossipee.

CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

For Representative in Congress from  
the Third District;  
GEN. J. T. AVERILL.

REMEMBER that the eloquent and  
earnest orator and gallant soldier,  
Col. J. Ham Davison, of St.  
Paul, speaks at Custer Hall in  
this city, on Saturday evening.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS says he  
is emphatically for Grant, and  
deems his re-election as essential  
to the best interests of the country.

SENATOR CONKLIN has completely  
answered the infamous lies of  
Kilpatrick and his petty imitators,  
in regard to Gen. Rawlins, and  
that Grant, being at Saratoga, had  
neglected an urgent summons from  
his dying friend Rawlins to come  
to him. Mr. Conklin happened to  
be with Grant at the time, and he  
stated, as within his own knowledge,  
facts which stumped the whole  
story as a brutal and baseless  
 falsehood. He said that Grant  
received a telegram from General  
Sherman, simply saying that "Raw-  
lins is worse." A special train was  
then waiting to convey the Presi-  
dent to a public meeting at Utica.  
He at once resuscitated the engage-  
ment and flew to Washington by  
the speediest possible way, reaching  
Albany, where no train was going  
out for hours, he took a freight  
steamer, which did not carry pas-  
sengers, for New York, and thus  
saved twelve hours in time. He  
reached Washington, Mr. Conklin  
said, before Rawlins died, and accepted  
the guardianship of his  
children.

The country has never been in  
a more prosperous condition. La-  
bor is in demand everywhere, and  
wages are high. Every law-abid-  
ing citizen is in the full enjoyment  
of personal liberty. Our wealth  
and resources are attracting to our  
shores the skilled labor and the  
intelligence of other lands. Our  
bonds are equal in value to gold; our  
money circulation is but a  
small per cent, below them. Our  
credit is good in all the money  
markets of the world, and our  
debt is being funded at a low rate  
of interest. We are at peace with  
all the world. Our troubles with  
England are being amicably settled.  
The southern states are rapidly re-  
covering from the effects of the  
war, and are growing in prosperity.  
All this is due to a wise and  
honest administration of national  
affairs. The election of Greeley  
will unsettle public confidence and  
induce a financial panic. The pe-  
ople know this, hence their detrac-  
tion to re-elect President Grant.

The Fifteenth Annual exhibition  
of the Hennepin County Agri-  
cultural Society will be held at  
Minneapolis on Tuesday, Wednes-  
day, Thursday and Friday, Sept.  
10th, 11th, 12th and 13th. They  
are "putting in" as the Minneapo-  
lis people do in such affairs, and  
expect to have a grand fair. Special  
attractions, and competition, open  
to the world.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—The *Inter-  
Ocean* to-morrow will publish the  
following letter from Charles  
O'Connor:

New York, Aug. 21.—*My Dear  
Sir:*—I was and am in favor of  
the Louisville movement. Even  
the more profession of adherence  
to the Democratic ideas must soon  
disappear, as surely as our marked  
dissent the party can afford to  
its deadliest foe.

(Signed) CHARLES O'CONNOR.

OREGON, it is believed, will even-  
tually become a great tea growing  
State. Of 20,000 plants on one  
plantation, 4,000 have been sown  
and are now being removed from  
the unsuitable flat to a hillside lo-  
cality, where, in the case of a  
Japanese tea man, the experiment  
will be fairly tried of the adaptability  
of the climate to tea culture.

A LITTLE girl asked her sister  
what was chaos, that her paper read  
about? The elder replied, "It was  
a great pile of nothing, and no  
place to put it in."

MASSA Christopher Columbus  
was a queer man said a negro or-  
ator; a notion crossed him one  
day, and then he crossed the ocean.

# STILLWATER MESSENGER.

VOL. XVII.

STILLWATER, MINN., FRIDAY, AUG. 30, 1872.

NO. 52

NEPOTISM.

GIFT-TAKING.

CAN CONSUMPTION BE CURED?

PLEASANTRIES.

DUELLING is described by a gushing

Memphis poet as "this wort on a Chris-  
tian age."

Ir speech is silver and silence gold,  
how much is a dumb man worth?

"KREPOMATEATERIN." This was the

note sent by a farmer to the school

teacher in the potato digging season to

explain his boy's absence from school.

A RUINER had an Irish lad in

his employ and one day having oc-

asion to pay him, ordered him to get one twelve inches

square. "Yes," said Pa, "twelve in-

ches square, but how long?"

An undertaker was passing by a

fruit stand. No body saw him, as

he supposed. He stepped out and

pat a large cucumber particu-

larly large as to say: "Good

boy old Cuc. Go for 'em, Suey."

Siuey" em. Grip' em."

A LITTLE boy the other day was

put into long trousers for the first

time. Some one asked him why he

had changed? "Well," he replied

"the boys made fun of me, and I

wasn't going to wear my pants at

half-mast any longer."

THAT youth of 13 was quite a

philosopher, who, after having lost

his rabbits by dogs, and his pigeons

by rats, remarked to his little

sister, "that after all he thought the

happiest time in a boy's life was

when he was three or four years old."

ONE rainy Sunday a number of

strangers crowded into Surrey

Chapel for shelter; whereupon the

eccentric Rawhead Hill said:

"Some people are blamed for mak-

ing religion a cloak, but I don't think

those are much better who make it

aumbrella."

A BUNNEDROM lady remained

too long on a train to kiss a female

friend, and, trying to get off it

had started, was thrown violently

over her face. "Ever I kiss any-

body again?" said she wincingly,

as she arose: "my woman, at

least," she thoughtfully added.

A WESTERN paper speaks of the

house-cleaning season of that

time when "Divine woman has her

own way, the old man takes his sol-

itude repast from the top of the flower bed,

and in sleeping enjoys the interval

between the bed room and the front

door; not despise, be hopeful; eat

a bath daily in cool or tepid

water; avoid night air and warm

weather. Cor. Rural N. Y.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE—MR.  
STEPHEN'S OPINION OF PRESIDENT  
GRANT—THE MOST REMARKABLE  
MAN OF THE AGE.

In his word entitled "The War  
Between the States" vol. II, page  
597, Hon. Alexander H. Stephen  
says: "I was instantly struck  
with the great simplicity and per-  
fect naturalness of his manner,  
and the entire absence of anything  
like affectation, show, or even ill-  
temper or meanness there,  
nor keep me in such a noise with  
their instruments that I can't hear  
your conversation" was the stinging  
reply.

His conversation was easy and  
direct, without the least effort or re-  
straint. In this nothing was so  
closely noticed by me as the point  
and terseness with which he ex-  
pressed whatever he said. He did  
not seem either to court or avoid  
conversation, but whenever he did  
speak, what he said was directly to  
the point, and covered the whole  
mater in a few words. I saw, be-  
fore I was with him long, that he  
was exceedingly quick in perception,  
and direct in purpose, with a  
vast deal more of brains than of  
tongue, as ready as was at his  
command. \*

There was nothing in his ap-  
pearance or surroundings which in-  
dicated his official rank. \*

His conversation was easy and  
direct, without the least effort or re-  
straint. In this nothing was so  
closely noticed by me as the point  
and terseness with which he ex-  
pressed whatever he said. He did  
not seem either to court or avoid  
conversation, but whenever he did  
speak, what he said was directly to  
the point, and covered the whole  
mater in a few words. I saw, be-  
fore I was with him long, that he  
was exceedingly quick in perception,  
and direct in purpose, with a  
vast deal more of brains than of  
tongue, as ready as was at his  
command. \*

His conversation was easy and  
direct, without the least effort or re-  
straint. In this nothing was so  
closely noticed by me as the point  
and terseness with which he ex-  
pressed whatever he said. He did  
not seem either to court or avoid  
conversation, but whenever he did  
speak, what he said was directly to  
the point, and covered the whole  
mater in a few words. I saw, be-  
fore I was with him long, that he  
was exceedingly quick in perception,  
and direct in purpose, with a  
vast deal more of brains than of  
tongue, as ready as was at his  
command. \*

His conversation was easy and  
direct, without the least effort or re-  
straint. In this nothing was so  
closely noticed by me as the point  
and terseness with which he ex-  
pressed whatever he said. He did  
not seem either to court or avoid  
conversation, but whenever he did  
speak, what he said was directly to  
the point, and covered the whole  
mater in a few words. I saw, be-  
fore I was with him long, that he  
was exceedingly quick in perception,  
and direct in purpose, with a  
vast deal more of brains than of  
tongue, as ready as was at his  
command. \*

His conversation was easy and  
direct, without the least effort or re-  
straint. In this nothing was so  
closely noticed by me as the point  
and terseness with which he ex-  
pressed whatever he said. He did  
not seem either to court or avoid  
conversation, but whenever he did  
speak, what he said was directly to  
the point, and covered the whole  
mater in a few words. I saw, be-  
fore I was with him long, that he  
was exceedingly quick in perception,  
and direct in purpose, with a  
vast deal more of brains than of  
tongue, as ready as was at his  
command. \*

His conversation was easy and  
direct, without the least effort or re-  
straint. In this nothing was so  
closely noticed by me as the point  
and terseness with which he ex-  
pressed whatever he said. He did  
not seem either to court or avoid  
conversation, but whenever he did  
speak, what he said was directly to  
the point, and covered the whole  
mater in a few words. I saw, be-  
fore I was with him long, that he  
was exceedingly quick in perception,  
and direct in purpose, with a  
vast deal more of brains than of  
tongue, as ready as was at his  
command. \*

His conversation was easy and  
direct, without the least effort or re-  
straint. In this nothing was so  
closely noticed by me as the point  
and terseness with which he ex-  
pressed whatever he said. He did  
not seem either to court or avoid  
conversation, but whenever he did  
speak, what he said was directly to  
the point, and covered the whole  
mater in a few words. I saw, be-  
fore I was with him long, that he  
was exceedingly quick in perception,  
and direct in purpose, with a  
vast deal more of brains than of  
tongue, as ready as was at his  
command. \*

His conversation was easy and  
direct, without the least effort or re-  
straint. In this nothing was so  
closely noticed by me as the point  
and terseness with which he ex-  
pressed whatever he said. He did  
not seem either to court or avoid  
conversation, but whenever he did  
speak, what he said was directly to  
the point, and covered the whole  
mater in a few words. I saw, be-  
fore I was with him long, that he  
was exceedingly quick in perception,  
and direct in purpose, with a  
vast deal more of brains than of  
tongue, as ready as was at his  
command. \*

His conversation was easy and  
direct, without the least effort or re-  
straint. In this nothing was so  
closely noticed by me as the point  
and terseness with which he ex-  
pressed whatever he said. He did  
not seem either to court or avoid  
conversation, but whenever he did  
speak, what he said was directly to  
the point, and covered the whole  
mater in a few words. I saw, be-  
fore I was with him long, that he  
was exceedingly quick in perception,  
and direct in purpose, with a  
vast deal more of brains than of  
tongue, as ready as was at his  
command. \*

His conversation was easy and  
direct, without the least effort or re-  
straint. In this nothing was so  
closely noticed by me as the point  
and terseness with which he ex-  
pressed whatever he said. He did  
not seem either to court or avoid  
conversation, but whenever he did  
speak, what he said was directly to  
the point, and covered the whole  
mater in a few words. I saw, be-  
fore I was with him long, that he  
was exceedingly quick in perception,  
and direct in purpose, with a  
vast deal more of brains than of  
tongue, as ready as was at his  
command. \*

His conversation was easy and  
direct, without the least effort or re-  
straint. In this nothing was so  
closely noticed by me as the point  
and terseness with which he ex-  
pressed whatever he said. He did  
not seem either to court or avoid  
conversation, but whenever he did  
speak, what he said was directly to  
the point, and covered the whole  
mater in a few words. I saw, be-  
fore I was with him long, that he  
was exceedingly quick in perception,  
and direct in purpose, with a  
vast deal more of brains than of  
tongue, as ready as was at his  
command. \*

His conversation was easy and  
direct, without the least effort or re-  
straint. In this nothing was so  
closely noticed by me as the point  
and terseness with which he ex-  
pressed whatever he said. He did  
not seem either to court or avoid  
conversation, but whenever he did  
speak, what he said was directly to  
the point, and covered the whole  
mater in a few words. I saw, be-  
fore I was with him long, that he  
was exceedingly quick in perception,  
and direct in purpose, with a  
vast deal more of brains than of  
tongue, as ready as was at his  
command. \*

His conversation was easy and  
direct, without the least effort or re-  
straint. In this nothing was so  
closely noticed by me as the point  
and terseness with which he ex-  
pressed whatever he said. He did  
not seem either to court or avoid  
conversation, but whenever he did  
speak, what he said was directly to  
the point, and covered the whole  
mater in a few words. I saw, be-  
fore I was with him long, that he  
was exceedingly quick in perception,  
and direct in purpose, with a  
vast deal more of brains than of  
tongue, as ready as was at his  
command. \*

His conversation was easy and  
direct, without the least effort or re-  
straint. In this nothing was so  
closely noticed by me as the point  
and terseness with which he ex-  
pressed whatever he said. He did  
not seem either to court or avoid  
conversation, but whenever he did  
speak, what he said was directly to  
the point, and covered the whole  
mater in a few words. I saw, be-  
fore I was with him long, that he  
was exceedingly quick in perception,  
and direct in purpose, with a  
vast deal more of brains than of  
tongue, as ready as was at his  
command. \*

His conversation was easy and  
direct, without the least effort or re-  
straint. In this nothing was so  
closely noticed by me as the point  
and terseness with which he ex-  
pressed whatever he said. He did  
not seem either to court or avoid  
conversation, but whenever he did  
speak, what he said was directly to  
the point, and covered the whole

## The Messenger.

FRIDAY, AUG. 30, 1872.

### MATERNITY.

Heigh ho! daisies and buttercups,  
Fair yellow daffodils, stately and tall,  
When the wind waives how they rock  
in the grasses.  
And daws with the cuckoo-buds,  
sleeker and small;  
Here's two bonny boys, and here's  
mother's own lasses.  
Eager to gather them all.  
Heigh ho! daisies and buttercups;  
Mother shall thread them a daisy  
chain;  
Sing them a song of the pretty hedge  
sparrow.  
They loves her bonny little ones,  
lovel them full fast;  
Sing, "Heart thou art wide, though thy  
house be narrow!"  
Sing over, and sing it again.  
Heigh ho! daisies and buttercups,  
Sweet wagging cowslip, they bend  
and they bow;  
A ship sails afar over warm ocean wa-  
ters.  
And haply one musing doth stand at  
her prow.  
O bonny boys, and O sweet lit-  
tle daughters.  
May be he thinks on you now  
Heigh ho! daisies and buttercups,  
Fair yellow daffodils, stately and tall;  
A sunshiny world, full of laughter and  
leisure.  
And fresh hearts unconscious of sor-  
row and thrall,  
Send down on their pleasure smiles  
passing its measure—  
For God that is over us all.  
—Jesse L. Jones.

### COUNTRY CHILDREN.

Little fresh violets.  
Born in the wildwood;  
Sweetly illustrating  
Innocent childhood;  
Shy as the antelope—  
Brown as a berry—  
Free as the mountain air,  
Romping and merry.  
Blue eyes and hazel eyes  
Peep from the hedges,  
Shaded by sun bonnets,  
Frayed at the edges!  
Up in the apple trees,  
Heads of danger,  
Manhood in embryo  
Starts at the stranger.  
Out in the hilly patches,  
Seeking the berries—  
Under the orchard tree,  
Fruitful cherries—  
Trapping the dove blossoms  
Down 'mong the grasses,  
No voice to baulk them.  
Dear lads and lassies!  
No grim proprie-  
ties for the birdlings  
From city restriction!  
Gaining the purest blood,  
Strengthening each muscle,  
Dousing health armor  
'Gainst life's coming bustle.  
Dear little innocents,  
Born in the wildwood;  
Oh! that all little ones  
Had such a childhood!  
God's blue spread over them,  
God's green beneath them,  
No sweet heritage  
Could we bequeath them.  
—THE LOST BABY.

### Baby was lost!

Up and down, high and low,  
everywhere about the house, and  
barn, and woodshed, in the garden  
and down the road by the bridge,  
the search was carried on with  
anxious hearts and eager steps.  
Every nook and corner where even  
a mouse could hide, was examined  
over and over again; but no baby.  
The brook was low; so low that  
baby might have toddled over it  
without hardly wetting her feet.  
There was no danger there; and  
yet for half a mile either side of  
the bridge the bed of the little  
stream was thoroughly searched, so  
there could be no doubt left.

Baby's mother, bareheaded, with  
pale face and trembling limbs, dis-  
tractedly hurried from place to  
place, carrying in her hand the lit-  
tle white sunbonnet she had picked  
up near the doorstep, the only  
thing that could be found belong-  
ing to the missing darling.

Not half an hour before, baby  
had been playing in the yard, coo-  
ing and talking to herself, as she  
nursed her rag doll, and watched  
the pigeons on the roof of the  
barn. There were prints of her  
tiny shoes in the moist soil by the  
gate, the marks of dirty little fin-  
gers upon the white palings—and  
that was all.

The hot August sun was almost  
at its setting, and the shadows of  
the maples were fast lengthening.  
What if she should come and  
baby not be found? What if she  
were wandering further away,  
while they were seeking her? What  
if she had been stolen, and was  
even then clinging upon her  
mother to save her?

### "Baby?"

No answer; and the mother's  
face grew whiter and her limbs  
weaker.

"I shall never see her again!"  
she cried, sinking down upon the  
steps of the porch. "Never, never,  
never! And I scolded her this  
morning. 'Oh, my little lamb!'

"We shall find her yet," said old  
Mrs. Bailey soothingly. "She's got  
time and cuddled down to sleep  
somewhere. Or perhaps she's off  
with some of the neighborhood chil-  
dren."

Baby's mother shook her head.  
She knew that was only said to  
comfort her. All the children in  
the neighborhood had been for the  
last hour engaged in the search.  
She could see them scouring the  
field beyond the house, looking  
for the stone house and among  
the blackberry bushes that skirted  
the field.

Avance in old age, says Cicero, is  
foolish; for what can be more foolish  
than to increase our provisions for the  
road, the nearer we approach to our  
journey's end.

### ANECDOTES OF MARSHAL SVO- ROFF.

The stories told of Marshal Svo-  
roff display, better than whole  
pages of description, the wonder-  
ful way in which he contrived to  
adapt himself to the rude spirits  
with whom he had to deal, without  
losing one jot of his authority.

The old Marshal more than once  
met with his match. One of his  
favorite jokes was to confuse a  
man by asking him unexpectedly  
"How many stars are there in the  
sky?"

On one occasion he put this  
question to one of his sentries, on  
a bitter January night, such as only  
Russia can produce. The sol-  
dier, not a whit disturbed, an-  
swered coolly, "Wait a little and I'll  
tell you;" and he deliberately be-  
gan to count: "One, two, three,  
etc." In this way he went gravely  
on to a hundred, at which point  
Svo-  
roff, who was already half fro-  
zen, thought it high time to ride  
off, not, however, without inquiring  
the name of this ready reckoner.

The next day the latter found  
Svo-  
roff told with the story  
(which Svo-  
roff told with great  
glee to his staff) speedily made his  
way through the whole army.

On another occasion one of his  
generals of division sent him a  
sergeant with dispatches, at the  
same time recommending the bear-  
ing of Svo-  
roff's notice. The Mar-  
shal, as usual, proceeded to test him  
by a series of whimsical ques-  
tions, but the cossack was equal to  
the occasion.

"How far is it to the moon?"  
asked Svo-  
roff.

"There's a team a-cummin'!" sud-  
denly shouted one of a little knot  
of boys outside the gate. "Now  
we can send word down to the vil-  
lage, and raise 'em here!"

"It's Deacon Pettigill's horse,"  
said another, who hastily climbed  
the fence for a better lookout, "and  
the Deacon's driving, too."

"And you have no provisions left, how  
would you supply yourself?"

"From the enemy."

"How many fathoms are there in the  
sea?"

"As many as have not been  
caught."

And so the examination went  
on, Svo-  
roff, finding his new  
questions, armed at all points, at  
length asked him as a final pose:  
"What is the difference between  
your colonel and myself?"

"The difference is this," replied  
the soldier coolly, "my colonel can  
not make me a captain, but your  
Excellency has only to say the  
word!"

Svo-  
roff, struck by his shrew-  
ness, kept his eye upon the man,  
and in no long time after actually  
gave him the specified promotion.  
—All the Year Round.

### BREAD FROM WOOD.

Professor Liebig says:—A new  
and peculiar process of vegetation  
ensues in all perennial plants, such  
as shrubs, fruit and forest trees,  
after the complete maturity of their  
fruit. The stem of annual  
plants at this period of their  
growth becomes woody, and their  
leaves change in color. The  
leaves of trees and shrubs, on the  
contrary, remain in activity until  
the commencement of the winter.

The formation of the layers of  
wood progresses, the wood soft,  
but harder and more solid, but  
after August the plants form no  
more wood, all the absorbed car-  
bonic acid is employed for the  
production of nutritive matter for the  
following year; instead of wood  
fibre, starch is formed, and is dif-  
fused through every part of the  
plant by the animal sap. Ac-  
cording to the observations of M.  
Heyer, the starch thus deposited in  
the body of the tree can be recog-  
nized in its known form by the aid  
of a good microscope. The  
barks of several aspens and pine trees  
contain so much of this substance  
that it can be extracted from them  
as from potatoes by trituration with  
water. It exists also in the roots  
and other parts of perennial plants  
to such an extent as to have been  
employed in the preparation of  
bread in famine. In illustration  
of which we quote the following  
directions, given by Professor Au-  
tenrieth for preparing a palatable  
and nutritious bread from the  
beech and other woods destitute of  
tartine. Everything soluble in  
water is first removed by frequent  
maceration and boiling; the wood  
is then to be reduced to a minute  
state of division, not merely into  
fine fibres, but actual powder; and  
after being repeatedly subjected to  
heat in an oven, is ground in the  
usual manner of corn. Wood thus  
prepared, according to the author,  
acquires the smell and taste of corn  
flour. It is, however, never quite  
white. It agrees with corn flour  
in not fermenting without the ad-  
dition of leaven, and in this case  
some leaven of corn flour is found  
to answer best. With this it makes  
a perfectly uniform and spongey  
bread; and when it is thoroughly  
baked and has much crust, it has  
a much better taste of bread than  
what in time of scarcity is pre-  
pared from the bran and ricks of  
corn. Wood flour also, boiled in  
water, forms a thick, tough, trem-  
bling jelly, which is very nutritious.—*Scriveners' for September.*

GRASSLEY's managers have  
brought their choicest flowers,  
and many of them are very valuable.  
The only grain of the roots is  
used for veneering, and some  
are worth \$100 per ton, after being  
properly worked into shape.

An Illinois paper speaks of three  
men who have gone crazy recently  
—one for love, one for religion, and  
one on general principles!

An exchange says: "The  
composers in the office of the Boston  
Globe embrace many young ladies,  
fortunate composers."

The highest office within the  
gift of the Government is the super-  
intendency of the weather signal  
station at Pike's Peak.

I have seen persons who gather  
for the parlor their choicest flowers, just  
as they begin to open into full bloom  
and fragrance, let some pass-by  
should tear them from the stem and  
destroy them. Poor God some-  
times gather into heaven young and  
innocent children for the same reason  
—lest some rude hand may despoli-  
them of their beauty!

A microscopic lens was recently  
made in London, at a cost of £250,  
from a diamond. The magnifying  
power of the lens is an increase  
of eight to three.

### THE GRAIN PRODUCT OF THE UNITED STATES.

It may be an interesting fact not  
generally known that we produce  
more grain in this country, to the  
number of inhabitants, than they  
do in any other. Of all kinds  
of grain in the United States we pro-  
duced in 1870, 1,221,289,452 bushels,  
or over 38 bushels to each in  
habitant. For the same year the  
production of United Europe was  
only 4,583,169,821 bushels of grain;  
and with a population of 289,575,  
584 souls, gives just 15 to every  
individual. With the millions of  
acres of productive land yet in a  
wild state, and the reclaiming of  
many millions more that have been  
brought into cultivation, it will be  
a long time ere we cease to produce  
more than we consume.

PROGRESS OF THE HOOSAC TUNNEL  
IN JULY, 1872.—East End, 125 feet;  
Central shaft, eastward, 109 feet;  
West End, 146 feet. Total length opened  
to August 1st, 1872, East End, 1,035 feet;  
Central shaft, east, 1,010 feet; West, 339 feet—  
Total, 1,553 feet; West end, 8,063  
feet. Length remaining to be  
opened Aug. 1st, 1872: Between  
East End and Central Shaft, 1,123  
feet (being 187 feet less than one-  
quarter of a mile); between West  
End and Central Shaft, 3,792 feet,  
being 108 feet less than three-  
quarters of a mile.

Every Plate Warranted to fit the Mouth.

Perfect assistance given to the money paid will  
be given to the operator for the services you require.

A large supply of needles and points for  
sewing, buttons, etc., will be given to you free.

Free service for the painful extraction of  
teeth.

All operations in dentistry skillfully performed.

Office on Main Street, over Westing & Hayes,  
St. Paul.

SULLIVAN, MINN.  
B. G. MERRY, Dealer.

### SAVE MONEY WHEN YOU CAN.

—

DENTISTRY.

No more Trouble with At-  
tificial Teeth.

DR. B. G. MERRY

Has bought the right to use Nelsom's Improved  
Method of constructing the Atmospheric Plates  
for the extraction of teeth. The plates are  
so constructed that they will not injure the  
teeth, and will not injure the mouth, and  
will not injure the tongue, neither will particles of food or  
seeds of fruit or herbs get under the plates. These  
plates are made of a thin sheet of metal, and  
are so constructed that they will not injure the  
teeth, and will not injure the mouth, and  
will not injure the tongue, neither will particles of food or  
seeds of fruit or herbs get under the plates. These  
plates are made of a thin sheet of metal, and  
are so constructed that they will not injure the  
teeth, and will not injure the mouth, and  
will not injure the tongue, neither will particles of food or  
seeds of fruit or herbs get under the plates. These  
plates are made of a thin sheet of metal, and  
are so constructed that they will not injure the  
teeth, and will not injure the mouth, and  
will not injure the tongue, neither will particles of food or  
seeds of fruit or herbs get under the plates. These  
plates are made of a thin sheet of metal, and  
are so constructed that they will not injure the  
teeth, and will not injure the mouth, and  
will not injure the tongue, neither will particles of food or  
seeds of fruit or herbs get under the plates. These  
plates are made of a thin sheet of metal, and  
are so constructed that they will not injure the  
teeth, and will not injure the mouth, and  
will not injure the tongue, neither will particles of food or  
seeds of fruit or herbs get under the plates. These  
plates are made of a thin sheet of metal, and  
are so constructed that they will not injure the  
teeth, and will not injure the mouth, and  
will not injure the tongue, neither will particles of food or  
seeds of fruit or herbs get under the plates. These  
plates are made of a thin sheet of metal, and  
are so constructed that they will not injure the  
teeth, and will not injure the mouth, and  
will not injure the tongue, neither will particles of food or  
seeds of fruit or herbs get under the plates. These  
plates are made of a thin sheet of metal, and  
are so constructed that they will not injure the  
teeth, and will not injure the mouth, and  
will not injure the tongue, neither will particles of food or  
seeds of fruit or herbs get under the plates. These  
plates are made of a thin sheet of metal, and  
are so constructed that they will not injure the  
teeth, and will not injure the mouth, and  
will not injure the tongue, neither will particles of food or  
seeds of fruit or herbs get under the plates. These  
plates are made of a thin sheet of metal, and  
are so constructed that they will not injure the  
teeth, and will not injure the mouth, and  
will not injure the tongue, neither will particles of food or  
seeds of fruit or herbs get under the plates. These  
plates are made of a thin sheet of metal, and  
are so constructed that they will not injure the  
teeth, and will not injure the mouth, and  
will not injure the tongue, neither will particles of food or  
seeds of fruit or herbs get under the plates. These  
plates are made of a thin sheet of metal, and  
are so constructed that they will not injure the  
teeth, and will not injure the mouth, and  
will not injure the tongue, neither will particles of food or  
seeds of fruit or herbs get under the plates. These  
plates are made of a thin sheet of metal, and  
are so constructed that they will not injure the  
teeth, and will not injure the mouth, and  
will not injure the tongue, neither will particles of food or  
seeds of fruit or herbs get under the plates. These  
plates are made of a thin sheet of metal, and  
are so constructed that they will not injure the  
teeth, and will not injure the mouth, and  
will not injure the tongue, neither will particles of food or  
seeds of fruit or herbs get under the plates. These  
plates are made of a thin sheet of metal, and  
are so constructed that they will not injure the  
teeth, and will not injure the mouth, and  
will not injure the tongue, neither will particles of food or  
seeds of fruit or herbs get under the plates. These  
plates are made of a thin sheet of metal, and  
are so constructed that they will not injure the  
teeth, and will not injure the mouth, and  
will not injure the tongue, neither will particles of food or  
seeds of fruit or herbs get under the plates. These  
plates are made of a thin sheet of metal, and  
are so constructed that they will not injure the  
teeth, and will not injure the mouth, and  
will not injure the tongue, neither will particles of food or  
seeds of fruit or herbs get under the plates. These  
plates are made of a thin sheet of metal, and  
are so constructed that they will not injure the  
teeth, and will not injure the mouth, and  
will not injure the tongue, neither will particles of food or  
seeds of fruit or herbs get under the plates. These  
plates are made of a thin sheet of metal, and  
are so constructed that they will not injure the  
teeth, and will not injure the mouth, and  
will not injure the tongue, neither will particles of food or  
seeds of fruit or herbs get under the plates. These  
plates are made of a thin sheet of metal, and  
are so constructed that they will not injure the  
teeth, and will not injure the mouth, and  
will not injure the tongue, neither will particles of food or  
seeds of fruit or herbs get under the plates. These  
plates are made of a thin sheet of metal, and  
are so constructed that they will not injure the  
teeth, and will not injure the mouth, and  
will not injure the tongue, neither will particles of food or  
seeds of fruit or herbs get under the plates. These  
plates are made of a thin sheet of metal, and  
are so constructed that they will not injure the  
teeth, and will not injure the mouth, and  
will not injure the tongue, neither will particles of food or  
seeds of fruit or herbs get under the plates. These  
plates are made of a thin sheet of metal, and  
are so constructed that they will not injure the  
teeth, and will not injure the mouth, and  
will not injure the tongue, neither will particles of food or  
seeds of fruit or herbs get under the plates. These  
plates are made of a thin sheet of metal, and  
are so constructed that they will not injure the  
teeth, and will not injure the mouth, and  
will not injure the tongue, neither will particles of food or  
seeds of fruit or herbs get under the plates. These  
plates are made of a thin sheet of metal, and  
are so constructed that they will not injure the  
teeth, and will not injure the mouth, and  
will not injure the tongue, neither will particles of food or  
seeds of fruit or herbs get under the plates. These  
plates are made of a thin sheet of metal, and  
are so constructed that they will not injure the  
teeth, and will not injure the mouth, and  
will not injure the tongue, neither will particles of food or  
seeds of fruit or herbs get under the plates. These  
plates are made of a thin sheet of metal, and  
are so constructed that they will not injure the  
teeth, and will not injure the mouth, and  
will not injure the tongue, neither will particles of food or  
seeds of fruit or herbs get under the plates. These  
plates are made of a thin sheet of metal, and  
are so constructed that they will not injure the  
teeth, and will not injure the mouth, and  
will not injure the tongue, neither will particles of food or  
seeds of fruit or herbs get under the plates. These  
plates are made of a thin sheet of metal, and  
are so constructed that they will not injure the  
teeth, and will not injure the mouth, and  
will not injure the tongue, neither will particles of food or  
seeds of fruit or herbs get under the plates. These  
plates are made of a thin sheet of metal, and  
are so constructed that they will not injure the  
teeth, and will not injure the mouth, and  
will not injure the tongue, neither will particles of food or  
seeds of fruit or herbs get under the plates. These  
plates are made of a thin sheet of metal, and  
are



## The Messenger.

FRIDAY, AUG. 30, 1872.

### LOCAL NEWS.

#### Grant and Wilson!

ADDRESS BY COL. J. HAM DAVIDSON, SON, AND OTHERS

AT CONCERT HALL, SATURDAY EVENING.

TOWN TOPICS.

GREELEY stock has come down.

The public schools commence next Monday.

Keag Morris' Musical advertisement on the first page.

Hooley's Minstrels gave an entertainment at Concert Hall on Thursday evening.

The Greeley men have called a County Convention at the Court House on Monday next.

Washington has received \$65.96 of the \$200 given by the State to County Agricultural Societies.

Stillwater had the closing performance of Stokes' Circus. The Japanese left them at St. Paul, and busied themselves for a time.

Gosses of poetry and fiction, historical anecdote, wit and humor, editorial items, and interesting information generally, on the second and third pages.

Principal, Gorrie, of the public schools, and County Superintendent Udham, are in Minneapolis, on attendance at the State Teachers Institute.

Axemen man has come out for Greeley—he came out of the Penitentiary yesterday. He says he is for Greeley because he believes in the one term principle.

Speaker Jo Carl, Deputy Sheriff Matisse, Mrs. Jo. Yorks, and Wm. Holcombe left yesterday morning for Kettle River, on a lumber and pine land visiting tour.

Mr. Finnegan, the well known enter-

ter, is opening a tailor shop in the office formerly occupied by Dr. Rhodes and will soon be able to give you fits that will do you good.

Rev. Herman Bielen, the St. Anthony "radical" Universalist, preaches at the Universalist church here, next Sunday morning and evening, in exchange with Mr. Haskell.

Newcomer old lady (to deck hand on steamer Nellie Kent)—"Mr. Stenman, is there any fear of danger?"

Deck hand (carelessly)—"Plenty of 'em, ma'am, but not a bit of danger."

How about excursions on the river. We are informed that boats going on passenger excursions are directed to give ten days' notice to the Government hereafter. Of course they will.

The Turn-Verein give their first an-

iversary ball at Hovey & Staples new

hall on Thursday evening next, Sept. 5th. Soher's band will furnish music, and the programme of dance is a varied and attractive one.

A hand which serenaded the last

ten days, exceed those of the same

length of time for several years, if not

in any previous ten days. Between

four and five million feet of log have

also been sold during the week.

The U. S. Steamboat Inspectors

have been here inspecting the various

boats, inflicting fines and granting

and revoking licenses. Kerosene must

not be used on passenger boats hereafter,

and fire extinguishers must be provided.

Surveyors are at work laying out the

extension of the St. Paul, Stillwater & Taylors Falls Railroad to Bayton, about a mile and a half from the city. This is as we suppose the accommodation of the St. Croix Building and Improvement Company, an account of which we published two weeks ago.

Dr. J. C. Rhodes arrived home,

Friday evening last, from his Eastern

trip, having many friends by his

side, and happy condition of body and

mind. He was gratified by Dr.

Ryder, a prominent business man of

Lo. Roy, N. Y., who has come to

rest and recuperate under the influence

of our healthful climate.

BATTLE OF THE PILES AGAIN.—The

talk about allowing the bills of

the "Battle of the Piles" being re-enacted, has been continued

that several more bills intend to

present their bills, supposing that

they will be allowed. As the vote on the

last bill giving \$25 to sheriff Carlis

was not published, as was expected

Albermarle Pat Moore informs us that

he voted against the bill.

NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS.—The

numerous friends of Gen. Sam. F. Hersey, in this city, will have the pleasure of welcoming him to his next visit here as Congressman from the Fourth District. At the Republican nominating convention he was nominated by ballot, and received 261 votes, being the entire number of votes cast. This is a high compliment to the ability and popularity of Gen. Hersey. He will be elected by a very large majority.

THE RIVER STEAMBOAT WAR.  
ITS PITH, PLUCK, AND POETRY.

The war between the Northwestern Union Packet Co. and the Northern Line of Steamers, an account of which we have already given, waxed warmer, and the reduction of fares to only five dollars between St. Paul and St. Louis, is being taken advantage of by many hundreds at St. Paul and along the river, and the Northern.

Commodore Davidson, of the Northwestern Line, claims that the combination is made against him to drive him from the river, because he chose to run his boat wherever he pleased. He is certainly proving a plucky and prosperous antagonist thus far. Those remember the rugged little boat with which he commenced operations, after having worked his way up from cabin through all the grades of steamboat life, and in comparatively few years, a prominent principal in a powerful steamboat company, with large resources and substantial business qualities. We expect to see him back down, after having fought his way to such a success.

To those who do, we commend the following from our friend Commodore Hollingsworth's unpublished biography of Commodore William F. Davidson: "During the life of the Upper Mississippi."

Bill kent in the track with the darest old craft.

She was broken down amidstships and bagged all astern.

And their chimes they leaned at right angles away;

But he'd wait on his wheelhouse: "I've got to get her ter stay?"

The people all laughed at the plug of a boat.

And declared that her cap' should have a new coat;

For his allows were out, and his knees wasn't in;

But Bill he was honest, and rags wasn't no sin.

He was sleek hand and rooster—stole a watch at the wheel.

And would fire till he made the old safety valve squeal.

Well, the berths that he held on the boat wasn't a few.

For the boys all declared he was a wizzen-benard too!

He'd run any boat in the trade out of sight,

And was never seen nappin' in daytime or night;

But would land for a hail just take in a dinner.

And the shippers, they said: "Give Bill every time."

The other boats agreed that the thing was quite plain;

That their business wuz played if this ship did remain;

So put up a job they straight went.

The object of which was to "raise William."

They cut down the rates and took passengers cheap—

What before they charged one, now would pay for a heap.

But Bill he laid low with dues and trays,

And what worried them most, he kept standin' the "base."

The fight it went on, and the money it drew;

When they landed for freight, Bill always was there too.

And raked in such places where the trade which sought.

They were shown by the powers "twas a traitor they'd caught."

Yes, he said, you bet, and you'd never seen var;

He'll tell you 'bout all the fight that he's fit.

Per' Bill he wuz game and attended ter big;

And yet see all them White Collared boats? Well, there his.

WHEAT—There is but little change in the price of wheat, it being from 90 to 95 cents; the effect of the corner in Chicago and Milwaukee is not yet over and the price will not be good or fixed before next week, although it is firmer than last week. About 300 bushels a day are coming. It may be expected to come in lively in about a week, as the crop is large. A drive through the lower county, shows a good deal in the shock and much of it considerably harvested.

It is hard to tell what the market will be, as the farmers, who have in hand, have not yet sold, and the market is not yet fully developed.

It is intended to make this first anniversary hall of this popular society one of the pleasantest affairs of the kind that has been given in the city for many a day.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE WATER POWER.—We learn that Minneapolis capitalists are negotiating with Hon. John M. Kuske, of this city for certain privileges and use of his water power, for the erection of extensive flouring mills, and that therefore prospects of the negotiations being successful, let us hope.

HEALTH OF FARMERS.—We commend the following advice from the Maine Farmer.

"We need again to urge farmers to have great care for their personal health and comfort than is generally practiced.

We know just how hard farmers have to work, and how pressing are the demands of the present season. But nothing is gained by hard and long application. Work in the morning and at night, and if possible enjoy a long "nooning." It will be natural that a young and ambitious minister, worshipped and flattered by his congregation, should feel that a President should not smile more gravely upon him.

And if a scheming lawyer and Donatello, gross politics, were to go to his personal health and comfort than is generally practiced.

We know just how hard farmers have to work, and how pressing are the demands of the present season.

But nothing is gained by hard and long application. Work in

the morning and at night, and if possible enjoy a long "nooning."

It will be natural that a young and ambitious minister, worshipped and flattered by his congregation, should feel that a President should not smile more gravely upon him.

And if a scheming lawyer and Donatello, gross politics, were to go to his personal health and comfort than is generally practiced.

We know just how hard farmers have to work, and how pressing are the demands of the present season.

But nothing is gained by hard and long application. Work in

the morning and at night, and if possible enjoy a long "nooning."

It will be natural that a young and ambitious minister, worshipped and flattered by his congregation, should feel that a President should not smile more gravely upon him.

And if a scheming lawyer and Donatello, gross politics, were to go to his personal health and comfort than is generally practiced.

We know just how hard farmers have to work, and how pressing are the demands of the present season.

But nothing is gained by hard and long application. Work in

the morning and at night, and if possible enjoy a long "nooning."

It will be natural that a young and ambitious minister, worshipped and flattered by his congregation, should feel that a President should not smile more gravely upon him.

And if a scheming lawyer and Donatello, gross politics, were to go to his personal health and comfort than is generally practiced.

We know just how hard farmers have to work, and how pressing are the demands of the present season.

But nothing is gained by hard and long application. Work in

the morning and at night, and if possible enjoy a long "nooning."

It will be natural that a young and ambitious minister, worshipped and flattered by his congregation, should feel that a President should not smile more gravely upon him.

And if a scheming lawyer and Donatello, gross politics, were to go to his personal health and comfort than is generally practiced.

We know just how hard farmers have to work, and how pressing are the demands of the present season.

But nothing is gained by hard and long application. Work in

the morning and at night, and if possible enjoy a long "nooning."

It will be natural that a young and ambitious minister, worshipped and flattered by his congregation, should feel that a President should not smile more gravely upon him.

And if a scheming lawyer and Donatello, gross politics, were to go to his personal health and comfort than is generally practiced.

We know just how hard farmers have to work, and how pressing are the demands of the present season.

But nothing is gained by hard and long application. Work in

the morning and at night, and if possible enjoy a long "nooning."

It will be natural that a young and ambitious minister, worshipped and flattered by his congregation, should feel that a President should not smile more gravely upon him.

And if a scheming lawyer and Donatello, gross politics, were to go to his personal health and comfort than is generally practiced.

We know just how hard farmers have to work, and how pressing are the demands of the present season.

But nothing is gained by hard and long application. Work in

the morning and at night, and if possible enjoy a long "nooning."

It will be natural that a young and ambitious minister, worshipped and flattered by his congregation, should feel that a President should not smile more gravely upon him.

And if a scheming lawyer and Donatello, gross politics, were to go to his personal health and comfort than is generally practiced.

We know just how hard farmers have to work, and how pressing are the demands of the present season.

But nothing is gained by hard and long application. Work in

the morning and at night, and if possible enjoy a long "nooning."

It will be natural that a young and ambitious minister, worshipped and flattered by his congregation, should feel that a President should not smile more gravely upon him.

And if a scheming lawyer and Donatello, gross politics, were to go to his personal health and comfort than is generally practiced.

We know just how hard farmers have to work, and how pressing are the demands of the present season.

But nothing is gained by hard and long application. Work in